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DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

'Retaliatory Actions' Vowed for U.S. Deployment [Editorial Article in PRAVDA 16 Dec] AA 1
Rogers 'Confirms' U.S. Plans for First Strike [Fesunenko] AA 5
U.S. 'Preparations' for Space War 'Violation' [Druzhinin] AA 6
More on Mikhaylov Remarks on MBFR Talks [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG 15 Dec] AA 6
Pugwash Meeting Participant Interviewed AA 8

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Results of NATO Council Session Reviewed CC 1
  'Hypocrisy' of Communique [Editorial in IZVESTIYA 16 Dec] CC 1
  'Brussels Declaration' Scored [Drobkov in PRAVDA 15 Dec] CC 1
Rogers' Bid for NATO Conventional Buildup Hit [Serov] CC 3
NATO Military Expenditures, Budgets Viewed [Svetov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Dec] CC 4
U.S. Policy in Mediterranean Criticized [Kovalev, Menshikov in PRAVDA 14 Dec] CC 7
Book on U.S. 'Psychological Warfare' Reviewed [Mitin in PRAVDA 14 Dec] CC 10
'Text' of UN Nuclear Freeze Plan Reported CC 11
UN Adopts 'Nuclear War Condemnation' Declaration CC 12
UN Condemns Israeli 'Nuclear Ambitions' CC 13

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Gromyko, U.S. Envoy Discuss Mideast Events, Ties A 1
Senators' Criticism of White House Policy Cited [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Dec] A 1
Congressmen Want U.S. Troops Out of Lebanon A 2
Washington 'Whipping Up Hysteria' With Barricades [Fesunenko] A 2
History of U.S. Battleship 'New Jersey' Reviewed [Kharkov] A 2

SOUTH ASIA

- Air Force Commander Kutakhov To Visit India [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Dec] D 1
- Indian Security Acts Against CIA 'Intrigues' D 1
- Sri Lanka 'Alarm' Over Proposed VOA Relay Noted D 1

EASTERN EUROPE

- Supreme Soviet Delegation Visits Poland F 1
- Press Statement on GDR-USSR Commission Meeting [cross-reference] F 1
- Honecker Address Spaniards on Peace Issues F 1
- MSZMP Supports USSR Missile Counterdeployment F 1
- Husak Speaks at Reception for India's Singh F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

- Portuguese CP Congress Proceedings Reported G 1
  - Gorbachev, Delegates Welcomed G 1
  - Gorbachev Speech G 1
  - PCP's Cunhal Address G 3
- Activities of Finland's Sorsa in Moscow Detailed G 4
  - Received by Tikhonov G 4
  - Economic Protocol Signed G 4
  - 15 Dec Departure G 5
- Vayrynen Lays Wreath at Leningrad Monument G 5
- USSR-Finland Trade Union Protocol Signed [Levchenko] G 6
  - Projected Exports to USSR Lowered G 6
- Britain-Common Market 'Conflict' Seen G 7
- French CGT Delegation Arrives in Moscow G 7
- FRG-UK Military Agreement Signed in Bonn G 7
- U.S.-Turkish Military Agreement Viewed [Ugolkov] G 8

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

- Palestinian Trade Unions Hit U.S. Deployment H 1
- U.S. Puts Troops in Lebanon on 'Full Combat Alert' H 1
  - 'Bombarded' Arab Positions H 1
- Reagan 'Clutches at Straw,' Policy 'Floundering' [Shabayev] H 1
- U.S. 'Consolidating Military Presence' in Lebanon H 2
- U.S. 'Vast Force' Ready for 'Big War' in Lebanon [Lapin] H 3
- Reagan Warns Syria of 'Severe Revenge' [Timoshkin] H 4
- 'Reaction' to Shultz N. Africa Visit Noted [Zlatorunskiy] H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Anatoliy Gromyko Reviews USSR Aid to Africa J 1
Bomb Explosions in Johannesburg Reported J 1
Angola Claims S. African Troops Cross Border J 2
Yazkuliev Attends Kenyan Holiday Reception J 2
[IZVESTIYA 14 Dec]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. Seen Attempting To 'Delude' Venezuelans K 1
[Alekseyev]
  Kissinger 'Lie' Scored K 1
  [Knyazev]
U.S. 'Coordinated' Rebel Raids in Nicaragua K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Andropov 'Delegate' to Jan CPSU Conference R 1
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 11 Dec]
CPSU Resolution on Moldavian CP Style, Methods R 3
[PRAVDA 15 Dec]
Details of Leadership's Activities Reported R 8
  Moscow Report Conference R 8
  Aliyev Chairs Meeting R 9
  12 Dec Moscow Soiree R 9
  Demichev Meets Diplomats R 10
  Demichev at Piano Competition R 10
  Demichev at Soiree R 10
  Soiree To Honor Printer R 10
  15 Dec Moscow Soiree R 10
  Shcherbitiskiy at Conference R 11
  Kuznetsov Presents Awards R 11
  Marchuk, Vorotnikov at RSFSR Meeting R 12
  Nuriyev at Kolkhoz Council R 12
  [Petrakov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 15 Dec]
  Demirchyan Visits Exhibition R 13
Georgian CP's Kolbin New Ulyanovsk Obkom Chief R 14
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 16 Dec]
Azerbaijan CP Holds Plenum, Elects New Members R 14
Electrical Equipment Deputy Minister Criticized R 15
[Frolov in IZVESTIYA 14 Dec]
Legal Education Work in Railroad Industry Viewed R 16
[IZVESTIYA 14 Dec]
Briefs: Reforming Crimean Oblispolkom Activity R 16

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Early Dec Weather, Crops Situation Reported T 1
[Grishina in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 14 Dec]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ustinov 14 Dec Address to Army Veterans V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Dec]
Report on Meeting V 9
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Dec]

'RETALIATORY ACTIONS' VOWED FOR U.S. DEPLOYMENT

PM151703 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[Editorial Article: "Diverting the Nuclear Threat From Europe"]

[Text] Peace has been maintained in Europe for almost 4 decades. This has been possible primarily thanks to the peace-loving policy and might of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries. Their constancy in implementing the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the efforts of the continent's antiwar forces, and the realism of a number of sober Western politicians' position -- this is bases on which peace in Europe has been and is being maintained. The approximate equilibrium of military forces that has taken shape here has served the cause of European security and stability.

It is impossible to fail to see that the siting of the American missiles in Europe creates an essentially new and much more dangerous situation. An attempt is being made to eliminate the equilibrium of military forces, including nuclear forces, between the North Atlantic Bloc and the Warsaw Pact Organization in favor of the United States and NATO. Today we are talking about the U.S. Administration starting yet another exceptionally dangerous round of the nuclear arms race. There will be even more nuclear weapons in Europe, and this is fraught with unforeseeable consequences. We are also talking about a new and substantial infringement of the sovereignty of those West European states which have made their territory available for overseas missiles and have thereby been transformed into Washington's nuclear hostages. We are talking about serious damage to the security of the peoples of the entire European Continent and the entire world. Finally, we are talking about the growth of the threat of nuclear attack for the peoples of Africa and Asia, who are within reach of the new U.S. missiles.

The present turn of events was predetermined by the position of the United States, which from the very beginning did not want to reach a mutually acceptable accord on nuclear arms in Europe. All the American side's so-called proposals were aimed at wrecking the talks by creating a deadlock situation at them. The absurdity and deliberate unacceptability of the "zero option," which foresaw zero missiles for the USSR and zero reductions for NATO, became obvious to all. But the subsequent variations to the American position invariably presupposed just one thing, too: a reduction on the USSR's side and a buildup on the NATO side in addition to the existing major potential in terms of medium-range weapons.

Here the fact of approximate military equilibrium in terms of medium-range weapons in Europe -- a fact that is obvious to all and has been repeatedly proved by precise data and acknowledged by serious military experts -- was deliberately disregarded. Let us recall that the USSR has 938 medium-range delivery vehicles in Europe (465 bombers and 473 missiles, of which around half are old); the NATO bloc has 857 such delivery vehicles (162 British and French missiles and 695 bombers). Although the Soviet side has a few more delivery vehicles, NATO has more nuclear charges -- almost 50 percent more. But on the whole approximate parity in this type of nuclear arms exists in Europe.

This is the reality. But it was precisely this reality that the United States was intent on smashing in its favor by siting U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles on NATO's West European bridgehead.

For years the siting of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe was publicized by U.S. and NATO propaganda as the path to disarmament, and the Pershing II and cruise missiles were disguised as some kind of "doves of peace" marked "made in USA."

They were allegedly also conceived as a kind of "pilot" that would invariably lead the Soviet-American talks to an agreement on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. But with the appearance of the first American missiles in Europe the disguise has finally fallen away to expose the criminal plan in its repulsive nakedness. By dispatching this new consignment of lethal weapons to Europe Washington has finally confirmed that it was not contemplating any kind of accord, having as its objective from the beginning the installation of its first strike weapons on European soil.

By securing the commencement of the deployment, the United States and its closest NATO allies have issued a challenge to European public opinion and have impudently flouted the the will of the majority of the population of the West European countries. This reckless act nullified the possibility of continuing the Geneva negotiations.

The Soviet Union's stance at Geneva was honest, constructive, flexible, and principled with regard to the basis of a mutually acceptable accord -- the equality and identical security of the sides. Back at the very beginning of the talks, the USSR submitted a cardinal proposal: the total liquidation of nuclear arms in Europe -- both medium-range and tactical -- thereby freeing Europe of nuclear weapons in these categories. This proposal was turned down.

At that time the Soviet Union set forth a proposal for reducing the number of delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons by a factor of approximately 3 (down to 300) with the setting of a sub-level for missiles. It was proposed that the value of this sub-level should be minimal, proceeding from the conditions actually existing in Europe, that is, the existence of corresponding nuclear means in Britain's and France's possession. At the same time we agreed to liquidate the missiles subject to reduction in Europe and to freeze -- upon the entry into force of a treaty -- the number of SS-20 missile in the east. Here, the interests of Britain and France were in no way infringed -- their nuclear arms were simply taken into account. But this proposal was not accepted either.

In striving to find a solution [razvyazka] at the talks, and to make it easier to achieve an accord, the USSR went as far as it possibly could. It agreed that the number of charges on the SS-20 missiles should be no greater than those on Britain's and France's missiles. Insofar as they have 420-430 such charges and that each of our missiles has 3 charges, the USSR agreed to leave only 140 missiles in Europe, that is, even fewer than Britain and France have (162), and to scrap the remainder.

It is perfectly clear that a mutually acceptable accord on this basis was entirely possible. But then the United States did not display any desire for this. Therefore the responsibility for the wrecking of the Geneva negotiations rests wholly and completely with the American side. The responsibility is also shared by those politicians in the countries allied to the United States who, disregarding the interests of their own peoples, are aiding the implementation of the militarist plans of the Washington administration. And it is in vain that the United States and its NATO allies are now trying to convince the public that nothing has allegedly happened and that the new U.S. missiles will even promote the negotiations with the USSR. This is a brazen falsification.

The subject of the negotiations was the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. But the siting of the new U.S. missiles is not a limitation but a buildup of nuclear weapons and, consequently, this act radically undermines the very subject of the talks and renders them devoid of content. To agree to continue the negotiations in such conditions would mean deceiving the peoples.

In deploying first-strike or so-called "disarming"-strike nuclear missiles on the borders of the socialist community, the United States is acting in accordance with its adventurist plan for a nuclear war "limited" to European soil. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries cannot fail to take account of this danger. Not just because the American weapons are targeted on their territory. And not just because the whole experience of history and the heavy casualties they incurred in World War II oblige them to take all necessary measures to ensure their own security. The socialist countries cannot tolerate breaks [lomki] in the existing correlation of military forces in Europe either because, in the opposite case, if they acted differently, the dangerous illusion could develop in Washington that it was possible to start the "crusade" against socialism which has been declared there.

Carefully weighing all aspects of the situation which has taken shape, the Soviet leadership has adopted measures aimed at ensuring the security of the USSR and the other socialist community countries, at preventing breaks in the approximate balance of military forces, and at preserving world peace.

The continuation of the talks on questions of limiting nuclear arms in Europe under conditions in which the siting of American missiles has already started would only be a cover for actions by the United States and a number of other NATO countries aimed at undermining European and international security. For this reason the Soviet Union announced that it considered its further participation in those talks impossible.

The commitments unilaterally adopted by the Soviet Union with the aim of creating more favorable conditions for achieving success at the talks are being rescinded. Thus the moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range means in the European part of our country does not apply.

In agreement with the GDR and CSSR Governments, preparatory work on siting enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles on those countries' territory has been accelerated.

Because the United States is increasing the nuclear threat to the Soviet Union by siting its missiles in Europe, appropriate Soviet means will be deployed in the ocean regions and seas adjoining U.S. territory. In terms of their characteristics these means of ours will be adequate to [match the threat created for us and our allies by the American missiles being sited in Europe.

The socialist countries' retaliatory measures are enforced in character. The USSR has never aspired to military superiority and has no intention of seeking it. It is guided exclusively by the interests of ensuring both its own and the general [vseobshchiy] security, and all the retaliatory measures it is adopting are adequate to [match] the additional threat created by the deployment of the new American medium-range weapons in Europe. To remain indifferent to the siting of the American missiles would mean helping to bring a nuclear disaster closer.

The deployment of the American mass destruction weapons is being undertaken by no means for the defense of West Europe: no one is threatening it. It does not mean a strengthening of the latter's security. On the contrary, security is reduced, and the risk of retribution increases. That risk is intensified many times over, particularly for the FRG, because it becomes the central sector of the American nuclear missile bridgehead in West Europe. In addition to the cruise missiles, which are also being sited in Britain and Italy, it is on its soil alone that the Pershing II -- that most obvious "first-strike" weapon -- is being installed.

The course of the recent NATO Council session in Brussels confirmed that the appearance of the first U.S. missiles in Europe marks the distinctive beginning of the new massive campaign for imposing on Western Europe not only a dangerous but also an economically burdensome arms race. Programs for equipping the West European NATO armies with a new generation of high-power weapons are being revived. In addition, Washington is demanding that its nuclear hostages bear part of the cost of the U.S. program for militarizing space.

The weight of the responsibility of those who are making their territory available for the U.S. missiles is particularly great if you bear in mind the fact that they are placing the West European states' security in the hands of a Washington administration unpredictable in its conduct and inclined toward adventures. After all, the finger on the firing button of these missiles belongs to those American figures who "shoot first and think later." The aggression in Grenada, the banditry in Lebanon, and the undeclared wars against Nicaragua and a number of other UN member states -- this is a far from complete list of the cynical acts of the policy of "state terrorism" now being carried out by the United States, It is not clear that the supporters of such a policy will not ask either the peoples or the governments of the West European states as to whether or not to begin nuclear war from their territory.

We are far from contemplating trying to inspire hostility toward the United States. The Soviet Union has always striven and continues to strive for good-neighborliness with the American people. But the facts cannot be ignored. The United States is the only state to have already used atomic weapons. Nearly half of the U.S. Army (43 percent) is stationed outside the United States, and this has nothing to do with the defense of its own state borders. And since the White House bosses have not hesitated now from bombarding Lebanese villages in "defense" of U.S. soldiers, where is the guarantee that Washington will not decide to sacrifice Hamburg, London, or Naples in the future in defense of U.S. "vital interests"? That is why the attempts by the "missile advocates" to diminish the entire gravity of the situation caused by the beginning of the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear weapons are so futile.

The question arises: Is there a way out? Yes, there is, and it is shown by the Soviet Union.

The principled foreign policy course of the USSR and the other socialist countries and their actions, including retaliatory actions strictly contained within the limits dictated by the NATO countries' actions, are aimed at preserving the military equilibrium and the stability of the postwar arrangement in Europe and, ultimately, at safeguarding peace and the peoples' security. As before the USSR advocates a Europe free from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. That stance adopted by the USSR and the other socialist countries creates favorable opportunities for reaching broad and radical accords on questions of reducing arms and lessening the danger of war in Europe. We have no shortage of goodwill in all this.

If the United States and the other NATO countries show a readiness to return to the situation that existed before the start of the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will also be prepared to do this. Then the proposals that we previously submitted regarding questions of limiting and reducing nuclear arms in Europe would again enter into force. In this case, that is, provided the former situation was restored, the USSR's unilateral pledges in this sphere would also regain their validity.

The implementation of the NATO plans for nuclear "arms upgrading" is fraught with tremendous danger for all mankind. We are already living in a world that is too fragile.

Therefore responsible statesmen are called upon to evaluate what is happening and to take a rational decision.

"Human reason alone can and must save mankind from the terrible danger," Yu.V. Andropov's 24 November statement says. "We call on those who are pushing the world down the path of an increasingly dangerous arms race to abandon their unrealizable hopes of thereby securing military superiority in order to dictate their will to other peoples and states."

Of course, you can pin your hopes on a "policy of strength," if that is at all worthy of being called a policy. You can gamble on "supersupersophisticated weapons" and on "decapitating" strikes. How reminiscent all this is of the blind faith in "miracle weapons" and "blitzkriegs," but where are the former worshippers of those now? They have long been on the ash heap of history. By contrast with former times, the peoples now have a far clearer perception of all the adventurism and danger of the transatlantic militarists' plans and actions. The antiwar movement has become an effective factor capable of exerting a restraining influence on the nuclear warmongers [fakelshchiki yadernoy voyny] and of increasing the chances of a successful struggle for peace and security.

The Soviet people feel deep solidarity with the antiwar movement in West Europe and all over the world. By an unusually powerful wave of antiwar demonstrations Soviet people are expressing to all the world their ardent support for Yu.V. Andropov's statement and they entirely share the firm, resolute, and consistently peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. They are convinced that peace can be strengthened and the peoples' security guaranteed not through the buildup and invention of more and more new types of armaments but, on the contrary, through the reduction of existing armaments to immeasurably lower levels.

The Soviet Union declares with the utmost clarity and firmness that it remains committed to the principled course of ending the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and reducing and ultimately totally eliminating the threat of nuclear war. It will continue to devote all its efforts to achieving these noble objectives.

ROGERS 'CONFIRMS' U.S. PLANS FOR FIRST STRIKE

LD160048 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 15 Dec 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] TASS reports from Washington: The new nuclear missiles being deployed by the United States in a number of West European countries are intended for delivering a first strike against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This was actually confirmed by General Bernard Rogers, commander in chief of NATO joint armed forces in Europe, in a speech to members of the Association of American Diplomats in Washington.

Rogers said that in the event of armed conflict in West Europe, NATO intends -- I quote Rogers -- to change quickly to first use of nuclear weapons. In essence, these words mean that the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe is bieng implemented within the framework of a broad U.S. strategy -- a strategy which envisages unleashing a nuclear war on the continent.

To justify these dangerous and aggressive plans in the eyes of West Europeans, Washington resorts to crude and brazen lies about a Soviet military threat. But it is noteworthy that even Rogers himself was forced to admit that he has no evidence whatsoever of Soviet intentions to attack West Europe.

The brave, bellicose general spoke about the existence of U.S. plans for first use of nuclear weapons also during a speech at the National Press Club in Washington. NATO, Rogers said, should not proclaim a policy on nonfirst use of nuclear weapons.

These statements by Rogers confirm again that the United States has prepared for West Europe the fate of victim in a nuclear war unleashed by its own ally -- that is, the United States.

U.S. 'PREPARATIONS' FOR SPACE WAR 'VIOLATION'

LD152059 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast; Aleksandr Druzhinin video report]

[Text] There is open talk in Washington at the moment about future space wars. It became known recently that a special commission of military experts set up here at the Pentagon had submitted a recommendation to President Reagan for a substantial increase in spending on the development and design of weapons systems intended for use in space.

There is in fact hardly any need to persuade the present occupant of the White House to fork out money for the implementation of these plans. After all it was precisely Reagan who publicly proclaimed the new U.S. nuclear strategy, based on the military use of space.

In this film you can see the Vandenburg military base in California. Work on the design of antisatellite missiles, laser weapons, and other types of ultramodern weapons, which the U.S. brass intend to add to their arsenals, is in full swing here.

Circles close to the Washington administration and the Pentagon frequently claim that all these dangerous preparations are purely defensive. We can use space weapons to defend ourselves against Russian missiles launched against the United States, Reagan's propaganda asserts. But behind these insane arguments one can clearly see the intention of the politicians and generals in Washington. By screening themselves with a kind of space shield, they want to be able to carry out, unscathed, a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union, without fear of a retaliatory strike.

The Reagan administration, which is gripped by militaristic intoxication, is not inhibited by the fact that its plans are a flagrant violation of the 1972 Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of antimissile defense systems. In its aspiration to extend the arms race to space it is preparing to take another step on a road that could lead mankind to a nuclear catastrophe.

MORE ON MIKHAYLOV REMARKS ON MBFR TALKS

AU151119 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 15 Dec 83 p 3

[Report on lecture given by Soviet MBFR delegate Valeriy Mikhaylov at a meeting of the Austrian-Soviet Society in Vienna on 13 Dec]

[Text] Valeriy Mikhaylov, Soviet chief delegate to the Vienna troop reduction talks, has expressed the Soviet Union's readiness to continue the talks on a reduction of conventional armed forces in Europe after the Christmas break without any preconditions. He added, however, that he could not make any official statement on the opening of a new round of the talks before this question had been discussed at the concluding meeting of the 31st negotiating round on Thursday.

However, it is very difficult to assess the long-term prospects of the Vienna talks, Mikhaylov went on to say, because the NATO countries are at present adopting an "unrealistic and unconstructive position."

Recently the NATO countries have shown no readiness to work for a mutually acceptable agreement. Instead of negotiating on the key issue, the reduction of troop-strength ceilings, the question of control and verification has been "inflated to the point of absurdity," and any "actually tangible" progress thus prevented.

The Soviet draft treaty submitted in June of this year has remained to this day without any "businesslike and constructive" reply. The NATO countries are also obviously seeking to strengthen their conventional forces in addition to building up their nuclear arms stockpiles, and thus are acting counter to the intentions and aims of the Vienna talks, he said.

Western observers had voiced misgivings that the Soviets might break off the Vienna negotiations just like the Geveva talks on the reduction of intermediate-range missiles (INF) and the strategic armament talks (START).

The Soviet side had explained this "adjournment without a new date for resumption" with the argument that the entire complex of disarmament questions must be reviewed in the wake of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in West Europe.

It is a particularly important aspect, Mikhaylov continued, that the FGR, Great Britain, and Italy --those countries which have made their territories available for the deployment of additional American intermediate-range missiles -- are participants in the Vienna negotiations. The American missile deployment has substantially disturbed the strategic balance in Europe, which certainly did exist prior to this measure, and it constitutes a threat to the security of the Soviet Union and all of Europe.

In addition to the steps that have already been undertaken, the Warsaw Pact will consider further measures in order to guarantee its own security, he said. To date, the deployment of short-range missiles with a longer range [as published] in the GDR and the CSSR has been announcedas a reply to the NATO complementary armament. Mikhaylov answered in the negative whether with the framework of these countermeasures SS-20 missiles might be deployed outside the USSR.

The SS-20 missiles, he said, have not been additionally deployed in the USSR, but have been installed to replace older systems. Both sides have approximately equal arsenals of intermediate-range means of delivery (both aircraft and missiles). The Soviet demand for taking into consideration the 162 British and French nuclear missiles are in line with "common sense." It is not understandable why the United States has refused to make allowances for these systems in the count. From the very beginning of the Geneva negotiations the United States has not shown any interest in reaching an agreement, and has acted against an agreement both inside and outside of the talks, he said.

After the deployment of additional American intermediate-range missiles it "was impossible for the USSR to continue the Geneva talks," Mikhaylov stated, but it was nevertheless ready to immediately resume the talks if NATO were to cancel its so-called "complementary armament" and to restore the nuclear balance in Europe.

PUGWASH MEETING PARTICIPANT INTERVIEWED

LD142237 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- The participants in the Pugwash Movement, who met in Geneva for the 9th meeting, are unanimous in their opinion: Europe is now experiencing a very complicated crisis. And the way out of this crisis is through stopping the dangerous nuclear race, ending deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, the newspaper IZVESTIYA has been told in an interview by one of the participants in the meeting, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Alfonso Garcia Robles (Mexico).

The deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles creates a qualitatively new situation in Europe when the United States is disrupting the existing nuclear parity on the continent, it is said in the interview which was printed in today's issue of the newspaper.

In the obtaining conditions it is necessary to invigorate political efforts to bring Europe back onto the road of detente, to promote the turning of the continent into a nuclear-freeze zone. Soviet initiatives at the Geneva negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe deserve the broadest support," [quotation marks as received] it is noted in the interview.

The participants in the meeting supported the Soviet Union's statement on not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, said Garcia Robles. The sooner NATO leaders will also undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear death, the better it will be for the peoples, and that will benefit peace on all continents. One cannot hope that in case of a nuclear conflict it will be possible to localise the theatre of operations, a limited nuclear war is deception of the world public. [sentence as received]

Therefore the participants in our meeting, said Alfonso Garcia Robles in conclusion, proposed concrete measures to strengthen confidence and declared for relaxation of tension and limitation of nuclear armaments. This is the common task of all, and the peoples should actively contribute to its solution.

RESULTS OF NATO COUNCIL SESSION REVIEWED

'Hypocrisy' of Communique

PM151621 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Second Editorial under the rubric "On Topical Themes": "NATO's Big Lie"]

[Text] A mighty wave of antiwar demonstrations has once again swept through Europe. Many tens of thousands of people came out into the streets in the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium, and many other countries to protest the siting of the new American first-strike nuclear missiles on European soil. The participants in antimissile demonstrations are not stopped by police nightsticks and water cannons or misled by Washington's propaganda ruses or the hypocritical terminology with which the warmongers disguise the true aims of their dangerous policy.

Having torpedoed the Geneva talks and shipped the first Pershings and cruise missiles to the European Continent -- in other words, having pushed the world toward the nuclear abyss -- Washington is trying to don sheep's clothing and present itself to the public all but in the shape of a peacemaker. Once again, as was the case with the siting of the new missiles, the loyal partners in the NATO bloc hurry to the aid of the United States. At the NATO Council session held in Brussels the other day, a series of propaganda documents were concocted to the dictation of the Washington envoys, documents in which facts are turned on their heads and causes and effects transmuted.

The communique and declaration adopted in Brussels loudly extol the U.S. and NATO "peaceableness" and their "desire for dialogue" and talk about "restoring trust" between East and West. What a mine of hypocrisy! Those who have spent years heaping up obstacles in the path of talks and have rejected time after time the constructive Soviet proposals aimed at lessening and ultimately totally eliminating the threat of nuclear war, have started talking about dialogue and trust. The NATO communique depicts the bloc's desire to "build the foundations of lasting peace." Surely the participants in the Brussels session do not regard the launchpads for the Pershings and cruise missiles as the cornerstones of these foundations!

The NATO bosses associate strange, unsubstantiated calculations with their declarations. Who does not know that also in Brussels, the military planning committee outlined a program for building up the nonnuclear potential of the bloc countries. Who does not know that while, in Brussels, the U.S. defense secretary was giving assurances that Washington is prepared to hold arms control talks with the USSR "at any table," the White House chief twice came out in defense of the use of American military force in any part of the globe.

There is and can be no faith in the NATO "peacemakers." They are only trying to legalize the appearance of American missiles in Europe and whitewash Washington's dangerous course.

'Brussels Declaration' Scored

PM151514 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov report: "NATO Covers Its Tracks: On the Results of the 'Atlantic Marathon'"]

[Text] Brussesls, 14 Dec -- Silence has fallen once again around the complex of squat gray buildings of NATO headquarters in the Brussels suburb of Evere.

The ministers and generals who took part in the winter session of the NATO Council have dispersed. The world press is summing up the results of the sessions, which took place immediately after the start of the siting of new American missiles in Europe.

And observers mention first among its results the all-time record set in Evere for misleading public opinion. This time NATO did not confine itself to the claims about the "growth of the Soviet threat," which everyone, including the Western public, is already heartily sick of.

NATO went further. The so-called "Brussels declaration" was published here. It conceals behind high-flown calls for peace and cooperation the same old attempt to heap the blame onto the socialist states, first and foremost the USSR, for the serious deterioration in the international situation caused by the start of the siting of the American nuclear missiles in Europe. The NATO hypocrites, giving their blessing to the installation on European soil of U.S. missiles intended for a first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union, declare loudly: "Our alliance threatens nobody... We call on the Soviet Union to respect our legitimate security interests, as we respect its own."

Gentlemen, please! Since when have, say, the FRG's "legitimate security interests" required the deployment of American nuclear missiles on German soil with the purpose of inflicting a "disarming" strike on Soviet political and military centers? Or has Bonn forgotten what it said about a war never again starting on German soil? If West German territory is made available for the practical preparations for a "limited" nuclear war in Europe, can this be regarded as "respect" for the interests not only of the USSR, but of all other states on the continent? The authors of the "Brussels declaration" -- and the press claims that they include West German politicians as well as Americans -- prefer not to answer any of these questions.

At the same time they call with feigned concern for the "speedy resumption" of the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear missiles. As though it were not they who wrecked them. As though the USSR had not stated unambiguously in what conditions the dialogue could resume. As Yu.V. Andropov's statement notes, "if the United States and the other NATO countries display readiness to return to the position which existed before the start of the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will be prepared to do the same." But that is what the NATO "peacemakers" do not want.

By pushing through the arrival of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe even before the start of the NATO Council's winter session, at which it was originally assumed that the bloc partners would be able once again to soberly consider all the "pros" and "cons," Washington deliberately set about wrecking the Geneva talks. And once the dialogue had been torpedoed, the United States and NATO burst into crocodile tears about its "premature demise."

But the North Atlantic bloc partners had more than enough to grieve about. This too was a distinctive feature of this year's session. The fact is that the firm response to attempts to talk to the USSR in the language of strength and threats, while it may not have finally sobered up all the NATO allies, did make many of them think seriously about the consequences they are threatened with as a result of the implementation of plans to deploy the new American missiles in Europe.

It is no accident that three NATO countries -- Greece, Denmark, and Spain -- refused to fully support the "Brussels declaration." Denmark and Greece reserved their positions on a number of provisions of the session's other documents, in particular the final communique of the NATO Coucnil. Spain reserved its position on the communique as a whole. In recent days insistent calls have come from West European capitals for a halt to the siting of the new missiles. New antiwar demonstrations have taken place in Britain, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

Official Washington's course of achieving military superiority over the USSR is being subjected to increasing criticism in the United States itself. "The administration's premise that by building up armaments it can make the Soviets more tractable is fatally erroneous. It will have completely the opposite effect," M. Shulman, director of the Harriman Institute and a prominent specialist in Soviet-American relations, states. Such admissions are becoming increasingly frequent in the United States.

Nonetheless the Pentagon and the NATO generals, who set the tone at the session, are quick to mark down a number of "victories" to their credit. First and foremost, Washington's victory over its own allies. As already stated, the most important thing was that NATO declared its readiness to continue the siting of the new American missiles in Europe "on schedule." As U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz stated, "the deployment timetable remains unchanged and will be implemented."

Also under U.S. pressure, the North Atlantic bloc is preparing to take concrete steps in another sphere of the arms race. This time, nonnuclear. Let us recall that only yesterday the North Atlantic strategists were explaining the bloc's "right" to build up its nuclear arsenal and be the first to use weapons of mass destruction in terms of NATO's "lag" in the sphere of conventional arms. Now that the "green light" has been given for the siting of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe, NATO is not above remembering once again the "need" to strengthen and modernize its conventional arms. This time, the need for them is explained in terms of the bloc's desire...to avoid the early use of nuclear munitions! The upshot is a sinister vicious circle where the adoption of one weapon system immediately leads to another.

At the final press conference in NATO headquarters in Evere, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz described the Atlanticist meeting as "outstanding" and even "splendid" from the viewpoint of the "unity and cohesion" displayed by the allies and their "determination to advance the fulfillment of our programs." As we see, NATO is very satisfied with the session's "records."

Everyone who values peace and security on our planet is now assessing them differently. In Western Europe and in the United States itself there are widening protests against the race being pursued by the Atlanticists toward the nuclear abyss.

ROGERS' BID FOR NATO CONVENTIONAL BUILDUP HIT

LD151433 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1253 GMT 15 Dec 83

["Rogers In His Stride" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 15 December, Vladimir Serov, TASS political observer, writes:

Addressing a press conference in Washington yesterday, Rogers, commander in chief of the Allied NATO armed forces in Europe called for a further buildup of conventional armed forces of this bloc and appleaed to the NATO countries (for the umpteenth time!) to "make sacrifices" to that end. The general based his appeal on the fact that the North Atlantic bloc ought to possess "sufficient" conventional arms potential so as not to be "compelled" to use tactical nuclear arms to halt a "mass onslaught of the opponent's superior forces".

In the first place, it is necessary to say right away that no one is threatening the NATO countries and that no one intends to attack them. The military doctrine of the USSR and of the other Warsaw Pact countries is of a thoroughly [sugubo] defensive character.

Secondly, there exists an approximate balance of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in the sphere of conventional weapons in Europe, which is confirmed, for example, in the annual review of the London Institute for Strategic Studies, "The Military Balance in 1982-3." There is, therefore, no need for the North Atlantic bloc even to increase its conventional armed forces or compensate for the imaginary superiority of the USSR in conventional weapons through the West's buildup of nuclear weapons and for the threat to use tactical nuclear weapons first.

The moment chosen by Rogers for calls for the NATO countries to increase conventional arms is also noteworthy. Let us recall that it was precisely NATO's "lagging behind" in the sphere of such weapons with which the Atlantic strategists quite recently explained the bloc's "right" to increase its nuclear arsenal and to be the first to use these weapons of mass destruction.

Now, when the "green light" has been given to deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe, the NATO generals remembered the "necessity" of strengthening their conventional arms. And what is noteworthy is that this step taken by NATO is being explained by the bloc's desire... [TASS ellipses] to avoid early use of nuclear weaponry! In this connection, one could say, paraphrasing the well-known saying: An argument is like a yoke, it goes wherever you turn it.

Finally, one must mention one other point. The buildup and modernization of conventional arms planned by the NATO bloc at its latest session explains the fact that for a number of years now the member-countries of this bloc have been adopting an obstructionist position at the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe and placing all possible kinds of artificial obstacles and hindrances in the way of achieving a mutually acceptable accord at these talks, which is what the socialist countries are striving for.

NATO MILITARY EXPENDITURES, BUDGETS VIEWED

PM151554 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Dec 83 Second Edition p 3

[Ya. Svetov article: "In Washington's Wake"]

[Text] In expanding the scale of their militarist preparations, the bellicose circles of imperialism led by the United States are striving persistently to undermine the prevailing military-strategic balance of forces to their benefit and thus achieve military superiority over the socialist world. Declaring a new "crusade" against socialism, the present U.S. leadership has beaten all records for arms stockpiling. Giving an assessment of the American Administration's adventurist actions, Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasized in his 28 September statement that "It is going to such lengths to achieve its imperial ends that one must doubt whether there are any brakes in Washington capable of preventing it from overstepping the point at which any thinking person would stop."

However, there are also many West European countries belonging to the aggressive NATO bloc, particularly the leading ones, which do not wish to lag behind their transatlantic partner and "protector." They are seeking to bring their plans into accord with the Reagan administration's belligerent course and to achieve a new, sharp increase in the budget appropriations for military purposes. In the last decade and in the early eighties, according to the figures of the journal MILITARY BUSINESS, published by the London Institute of Strategic Studies, the direct annual military expenditure of the leading West European NATO states rose from $20.4 billion in 1970 to $78.6 billion in 1982, that is, an almost fourfold increase.

Here the military expenditure of the FRG, Britain, France, and Italy as a proportion of the NATO countries' total military budget has increased from 19.6 percent to 26.3 percent. In the period 1972-1982 alone the leading West European countries spent more than $600 billion for military purposes, according to official, manifestly understated figures.

The FRG is an indisputable leader in the arms race among the European NATO countries. In rapidly increasing their "defense" appropriations, this country's ruling politicians are seeking to maintain the FRG's position as a leading NATO military force in Europe and to maintain the Bundeswehr as the basis of the NATO bloc's might in the area. The scale of the FRG's annual military expenditure in current prices rose, according to official figures, from DM20 billion in 1970 to DM43.4 billion in 1982. The figures referred to here account for by no means all the resources which are actually involved in financing the arms race in the country. Appropriations which are indirectly used for military purposes are hidden among many other items in the FRG federal budget: For example, those of the Ministries of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Transport, and a number of others. When this expenditure is taken into account, the FRG's actual military expenditure comes to almost double that of the official Bundeswehr budget figures. The country's active involvement in the arms race has reached the point where the FRG now occupies second place behind the United States in terms of the level of per capita military expenditure among the leading Western states.

The FRG's draft state budget for 1984 envisages a further increase in military appropriations. About DM48 billion are being appropriated for these purposes but, when the so-called "hidden expenditure" is taken into account, this comes to more than DM80 billion.

In Britain militarism has acquired the characteristics of state policy for a relatively long time now. The present cabinet has associated itself more than any other in the past with Washington's aggressive forces. The country's conservative and reactionary circles are conducting a widespread propaganda campaign aimed at justifying the unrestrained growth of military expenditure in an attempt to attach Britain firmly to the U.S. and NATO war chariot. In the period 1970-1982 the British military budget, expressed in current prices, rose from 2.4 billion to 14.2 billion pounds, that is to say, a more than fivefold increase. However, this is too little for the British "hawks." Despite the serious economic and social problems which exist, the country's Defense Ministry has demanded that the military budget for fiscal 1983-1984 be increased by 12 percent in absolute terms.

France is also rapidly building up its military potential. The increased appropriations for "defense" needs are here primarily motivated by the "independence" of national strategy in the military sphere, in accordance with which the country's security "depends on its capacity to defend itself," as well as the need to bring the country's armaments up to its allies' level. In recent years the charasteristic feature of French military spending has been systematic growth. Although France is not officially a member of the NATO military organization, the scale of the financing of its military preparations is highly satisfying for the NATO leadership, as spokesmen of this aggressive bloc have stated many times. In the period 1971-1982 the annual growth rate of real military expenditure in the country amounted on average to 3.3 percent, and its scale in absolute terms increased from FR32.7 billion to FR145.2 billion. The new military program for 1985-1989 envisages a further buildup of military might and stepped-up French activity in the bloc. Conservative French press organs contain abundant calls for more resources to be spent for military purposes, because of the alleged impending "threat of a Soviet surprise attack."

At present the leaders of the foremost West European NATO countries in fact fully support Washington's course of further intensifying nuclear confrontation in the world.

In providing their territory for the deployment of new U.S. missiles, the FRG, British, and Italian Governments are actively helping the Pentagon by creating the conditions that it needs for delivering a first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union.

"The nuclear missiles deployed near the borders of the Soviet Union and its allies," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said in the 24 November statement, "are not intended at all for the defense of Western Europe -- no one is threatening it. The deployment of the U.S. missiles on European soil increases not European security but the real danger that the United States will bring catastrophe on the peoples of Europe."

Meanwhile, British and French military circles are allocating vast appropriations for the production of their own nuclear weapons. According to existing estimates, France and Britain spend about $50 billion during the seventies and early eighties on creating or updating nuclear missile forces. Efforts are being accelerated in this area both in terms of increasing missile quantity and total nuclear might and in terms of improving missile quality and increasing strike accuracy.

The intensification of the leading West European countries' military preparations is shown in the accelerated modernization and all-round strengthening of their conventional weapons. Above all there has been a perceptible increase in expenditure on acquiring the most modern types of weapons. In Italy, for example, appropriations on military purchases have increased approximately one-third faster in recent years than the defense ministry's total annual budget. Britain's expenditure on new weapons systems and combat hardware already takes up 24.1 percent of all spending for military purposes and increased by almost 50 percent as a proportion of the budget during the seventies and in the early eighties.

Within the structure of the West European states' military budgets for branches of armed forces, large appropriations are being allocated for implementing important military programs for the ground forces, improving their technical equipment, and increasing their firepower and mobility. The FRG, for example, is paying particular attention to improving the Army's weaponry. Nearly one-third of all spending under the military budget heading "Expenditure on Armed Forces Material and Technical Equipment" is allocated for these purposes. The largest programs, designed to run for several years, include the production and purchase of nearly 5,000 Leopard-2 tanks, over 400 Gepard antiaircraft installations, and hundreds of other large artillery systems and armored personnel carriers.

In expenditure on the technical reequipment of the air forces, the NATO countries' efforts are focused on producing the very latest aviation systems and on increasing the fighter and bomber fleets. The program for the purchase of the Tornado multirole aircraft by certain West European countries is of special significance in this context.

The rearming of naval forces is taking on the form of new nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarines, cruisers, destroyers, missile and torpedo boats, and minesweepers. Britain, which is building up the naval component of its forces particularly vigorously, is also allocating substantial appropriations to equipping its ships with antiaircraft, antisubmarine, and antimissile defense facilities. Expenditure for these purposes now takes up 36 percent of all the resources allocated to the Royal Navy.

The NATO countries are carrying out a broad range of measures to increase the effectiveness of military spending. In particular, the military-industrial base is being continually modernized, a large scientific-technical and military-technical potential is being created, and the management mechanism in the military sphere is being improved.

With the aim of making rational use of military spending within the bloc, long-term plans are being carefully formulated and gradually implemented for producing and equipping the NATO states' armed forces with standardized weapons and military hardware systems and subsystems and integrated, interchangeable assemblies.

The high level and growth rate of military spending in the leading West European NATO countries demonstrates for all to see that they have not only long been involved in the arms race started by the United States but are themselves intensively pursuing a course toward the accelerated buildup of their military might. Such a policy contains a tremendous danger. In helping to implement Washington's ambitious militarist plans, the NATO countries' ruling circles are thereby transforming Western Europe into America's nuclear hostage and are creating an atmosphere of confrontation and a grave threat to the cause of world peace.

U.S. POLICY IN MEDITERRANEAN CRITICIZED

PM151523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by E. Kovalev and V. Menshikov: "In the Shadow of the Missiles: The Mediterranean in the Pentagon's Plans"]

[Text] The Washington administration has taken a dangerous new step in exacerbating tension in the Mediterranean. U.S. cruise missile components have begun to arrive in Italy. Against the will of the majority of the Italian people the Italian Government has given to go-ahead for the transformation of this central mediterranean country into a launchpad for U.S. missiles and the Pentagon's "nuclear hostage."

The situation in the Eastern Mediterranean is becoming increasingly explosive through the fault of U.S. imperialism and its partners in the aggressive North Atlantic alliance. The buildup of the U.S. military presence is in full swing in the tortured land of Lebanon, and evidence is miltiplying of the Israeli Army's active preparation for an attack on Syria.

These are the chief but by no means the sole causes of the increasing tension in the Mediterranean. The material foundation of Washington's policy of imposing its will on the statesof the region comprises the U. S. military presence, the constant (ever since World War II) presence of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean, and the far-flung network of U.S. and NATO bases which has been undergoing constant improvement and development in recent months. Using brute force and military muscle, the United States is seeking to establish its domination of the "NATO lake," as London's THE TIMES called the Mediterranean recently in a fit of "imperial nostalgia."

The UN secretary general's report on problems pertaining to the strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, published last year, clearly indicates that the strengthening of stability and security in the Mediterranean is being hampered primarily by U.S. expansionism, the Americans' policy of hegemonism, and the constant threat of force emanating from the United States.

The extensive U.S. and NATO military presence is geared to the creation of a powerful bridgehead on the approaches to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, to the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, tropical Africa and, finally, the Indian Ocean. In the Pentagon strategists' view, the United States can use this military force to pressure neutral and nonaligned states in the region, to put a tighter rein on a number of states in its own military-political system, and to interfere in the internal affairs of countries in southern Europe, north Africa and the Arab East, preventing the social and political shifts that world imperialism regards as undesirable.

In their acceleration of militarist preparations there, the United States and its NATO allies see the Mediterranean as a zone whose domination would secure for the Western military-political bloc the spread of "NATO's sphere of influence" to neighboring regions. That is why today more than 1 million servicemen belonging to NATO armies are massed in the zone and the U.S. 6th Fleet is cruising there on its punitive gendarme "mission."

Not a year passes without ships, aircraft and assault units from U.S. bases and 6th Fleet squadrons participating -- "according to plan" -- as part of NATO "mobile forces" in provocative maneuvers on the approaches to the borders of socialist or developing countries. The "schedule" for fueling tension was continued by the large-scale "Bright Star-83" maneuvers by the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force" in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman and the dispatch by Washington and Paris of servicemen and military equipment to Chad.

Facts will not lie down. They undeniably demonstrate that in recent decades there has not been a "hot situation," a hotbed of war which was not fueled and kindled -- directly or indirectly -- by the United States. In all five Israeli-Arab wars (1982, 1983, 1967, 1956 and 1948-1949), 6th Fleet ships were transferred to the "theater of hostilities," invariably with many thousands of assault troops on board, ready to invade and actually intervening on more than one occasion on orders from the White House. One need only mention the 6th Fleet's operations during the 1956 Suez crisis, the Pentagon and the CIA's support for the "black colonels'" putsch in Greece in April 1967, the involvement in the events in Lebanon in 1958, the "aid" to Israel in 1967 and 1973, and the anti-government revolt in Cyprus in the summer of 1974, the current interventionist presence of Washington and its allies in Lebanon under the banner of the so-called "multinational force," and, finally, the 6th Fleet's provocative "cruises" off the coast of Libya...

In recent days the Near East situation has again deteriorated dramatically. With the Israeli military's crimes in Beirut still fresh in the world public memory, the United States is committing new crimes by carrying out bombing raids on Lebanese territory. Instead of demanding that Israeli cease its aggression, Washington is supporting it with its own bayonets. The United States is trying to intimidate the Arab peoples, pretending to be their "defender" and "savior" is knee-deep in blood.

The international public is deeply worried about the consequences of the separatist act by the Turkish community in Cyprus, which has sharply exacerbated the situation on and around the island. Yet another hotbed of tension in the region is being fueled, not without behind-the-scenes involvement by U.S. imperialist forces.

As a result of the implementation of the U.S. and NATO missile plans the central Mediterranean is becoming a most dangerous hotbed of international tension and of the intensification of the nuclear threat. Comiso in Sicily has been allocated 112 nuclear cruise missiles. The missiles will be deployed temporarily at the U.S. air base at Sigonella (also in Sicily) until construction work is finished at Comiso. Although the missiles will be aimed primarily at southwestern parts of the Soviet Union, one cannot help noticing that the Balkan peninsula and the whole of the Mediterranean, the whole of North Africa, and a considerable part of the Near and Middle East are within their range. And this poses a direct threat to the national security of the countries in this extensive region. These missiles can be used for nuclear blackmail against independent and nonaligned states. The very deployment of the cruise missiles alongside these countries, so to speak, is bound to introduce an element of anxiety into their lives. They are becoming more and more uncertain abut their future.

The atmosphere of their interstate contacts will inevitably be poisoned by suspicion and distrust, primarily of the countries that possess nuclear weapons or that have deployed them on their territory -- Italy, France, Britain, and the FRG; not to mention the distrust of the so-called U.S. "forward-based" facilities, with a nuclear missile arsenal, which have been moved forward into their region, thousands of kilometers away from the United States.

At any rate, the nuclear base at Comiso jeopardizes the implementtion of the concept of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, which most of the Balkan Mediterranean and Black Sea states (Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Yugoslavia and Turkey) are advocating. The position of independent Malta, which is doing much to reduce tension in the Mediterranean, would also become very difficult.

The United States is also engaged in building work on the Italian island of Pantelleria, which lies southwest of Sicily: It is building a military airfield for AWACS spy planes.

The U.S. military bases in such countries as Italy (nine bases, including five naval bases, two air bases and two for ground forces), Spain (six bases -- three for the Navy and three for the Air Force), and Greece (four bases -- two for the Navy and two for the Air Force), not counting the dozens of other military facilities and installations used for subversive and espionage purposes, are one of the chief sources of the danger to peace and to the very existence of the Mediterranean peoples. Millions of citizens and public and political circles in the states of the region are acutely aware of the threat posed by the militarist presence of the United States and its chief partners in the bloc. Large-scale movements for the liquidation of U.S. bases have developed in Greece, Portugal, Spain, and Italy. The peace supporters in these countries have put forward and are defending a demand for the removal of the U.S. "death bases" from their territory.

The United States is hastening to consolidate its hold on its bases by imposing new agreements. Agreements have already been concluded with Spain, Morocco, and Greece, and a deal with the Portuguese Government is in preparation. Most U.S. bases have nuclear weapons and stocks of nuclear warheads. This condemns the inhabitants of NATO countries to be the Pentagon's "nuclear hostages" and makes these bases targets for a retaliatory strike. This prospect gives rise to a wave of protest and is causing growing resistance on the part of the people's masses. Their slogan is: "Turn the Mediterranean into a sea of peace!"

More and more Mediterranean people are seeking an alternative to the hopeless dead-ends of Atlanticism, a way of constructively solving the most acute problem of today -- nuclear disarmament -- and are refusing to take up Washington-orchestrated nuclear adventurism. That explains the Mediterranean public's very keen interest in the USSR's stance on the questions of war and peace which are worrying it.

This stance has been clearly and plainly formulated in many Soviet initiatives. It stems from the quintessence of the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy. It is an integral part of the general peace program elaborated by our party congresses, which is being persistently and consistently implemented by the CPSU and the Soviet leadership.

The USSR's profound commitment to the peaceful development of the Mediterranean is also associated with the fact that ships leaving our southern ports pass through it on the way to the world ocean. Also in this area are the approaches to Soviet borders, which the USSR would like to keep peacefu..

Our country has been reinforcing with concrete steps its repeated statements about the need to spread the climate of detente, peace and international cooperation to the Mediterranean region.

In its efforts to transform the Mediterranean from an arena of military-political confrontation into a zone of stable peace and cooperation, the Soviet Union put forward back in the summer of 1981 a number of proposals aimed at extending to the Mediterranean region confidence-building measures in the military sphere which had already proved their worth in international practice; at the coordinated reduction of armed forces in the region; at the withdrawal of ships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean; and at the nondeployment of nuclear weapons in the nonnuclear Mediterranean countries. Finally, we urged the nuclear powers to pledge not to use nuclear weapons against any Mediterranean country which is not allowing those weapons to be deployed in it, and we declared our readiness to make such a pledge.

Given that there are dangerous hotbeds of international tension in the Mediterranean, the USSR has more than once put forward proposals on the peaceful and just settlement of the Near East and Cyprus questions within the framework of the UN decisions.

It is sufficient to compare the two opposite courses in the Mediterranean policies of the two great powers, the United States and the USSR, of the NATO bloc and the Warsaw Pact, to be able to see who is holding out the olive branch and who is holding up the torch to light a nuclear missile war; who is offering the Mediterranean peoples good-neighborliness and cooperation and who is condemning them to the role of slaves on the NATO galley, which is being recklessly steered on the other side of the ocean.

BOOK ON U.S. 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE' REVIEWED

PM151448 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[Academician M. Mitin book review under the rubric "Bookshelf": "This Interminable Lie..."]

[Text] The organizations conducting psychological warfare against the socialist world occupy an increasingly important position within the structure of political power in capitalist states. In the United States in the last 20 years alone about 5,000 persons have received the academic degree of doctor of philosophy in the field of Sovietology. The overwhelming majority of them specialized in the conduct of psychological warfare against socialism. In January 1982 U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT published an article entitled "The Great Propaganda War" which said that today the West spends billions of dollars to ensure that each square meter of the planet is exposed to its ideas.

D. Volkogonov's Book (Footnote) (D.A. Volkogonov, "Psychological Warfare" [Psikhologicheskaya Voyna], Moscow, Military Literature Publishing House, 1983, 268 pages) is devoted to imperialism's psychological warfare with all its squalid methods of lies, falsification, provocation, and all kinds of malicious subversion in the sphere of public awareness. Clearly drawing a distinction between the scientific, ideological-political, and ideological struggle between the two world outlooks, the two systems of ideas, and subversive activity in the sphere of awareness, the author concentrates his attention on this latter phenonmenon, which is generated by the bourgeoisie's class hatred of socialism, and exposes in detail the mechanism and methods of this "dirty war" and the strategy, tactics, and methods used by the ideologists and defenders of imperialism.

He points out the centers and the apparatus of psychological warfare and the special formations of the NATO armed forces. The organizers of psychological operations are the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), the CIA, and the Office of Political Affairs under the NATO secretary general. The USIA staff alone, for example, includes about 9,000 professional "specialists" in psychological warfare.

The book describes the so-called "public centers" (various associations, foundations, institutes, programs, and commissions) functioning in the United States and engaged in daily psychological warfare against the USSR, against socialism in general, and against the national liberation movement.

Knowing that the level of awareness of the overwhelming majority of Soviet people is high, high, the bourgeois psychological warfare professionals seek "roundabout" ways to their minds. They attempt to exploit the prejudices, illusions, and ignorance of certain people. When disseminating disinformation, they strive to wrap it up in attractive packaging. This is especially noticeable in the activity of commentators from the various various "voices," to whom K. Marx' remark about the British parliamentarian Gladstone is fully applicable: "Refinement and smoothness, empty profundity, unctuousness with a touch of poison, a velvet paw with claws..." (Works, Vol 22, p 269).

This is not the first time the Soviet people have come across psychological warfare actions. It is well known that fascism relied particularly on psychological means of combat in an attempt to intimidate, stifle, and paralyze its enemy's will to resist. But fascism's psychological warfare machine proved useless when it came to Soviet people.

Now the edge of imperialism's psychological operations is aimed not only at the USSR and the socialist countries but also at democratic and antiwar movements in the capitalist countries. In line with Washington's instructions, attempts are made to discredit the leaders of the antimissile movement in West Europe, whose ranks are infiltrated by provocateurs and special service agents.

Forms and methods of countering the class enemy's psychological subversion are examined in detail. The author is justified in stressing that greater our social activeness and political maturity, augmented by production successes, are, the fewer chances the inspirers of psychological intervention have of attaining their goals.

The truth of history is on our side in the global struggle between the two worlds. The class struggle with imperialism is not an abstract term. It is a specific and acute ideological struggle against the enemies of peace and progress, it is, as the book notes, "a great school for the class maturity and ideological tempering of every Soviet person, builder and defender of the new society."

D.A. Volkogonov's book is a noteworthy event in literature on exposing the ideology of imperialism. It successfully combines profound theoretical analysis of the problem with an examination of specific questions of the struggle against the forces personifying the evil of today's world.

'TEXT' OF UN NUCLEAR FREEZE PLAN REPORTED

LD160359 Moscow TASS in English 2320 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] New York December 16 TASS -- The U.N. General Assembly on Thursday (December 15) adopted, on the initiative of the Soviet Union, a resolution "Nuclear-Weapons Freeze". The full text of the resolution follows:

"The General Assembly, expressing its alarm that the continuing nuclear arms race seriously increases the risk of the outbreak of a nuclear war.

Taking into account the great responsibility of nuclear states for the preservation of universal peace and the prevention of nuclear war.

Recalling its resolution 37/100 B of 13 December 1982, in which it expresses the firm conviction that at present the conditions are most propitious for a nuclear-weapon freeze,

1. Urges all nuclear-weapon states to proceed to freeze, under appropriate verification, all nuclear weapons in their possession both in quantitative and qualitative terms, namely:

(a) To cease the build-up of all components of nuclear arsenals, including all kinds of nuclear-weapon delivery systems and all kinds of nuclear weapons

(b) Not to deploy nuclear weapons on new kinds and types

(c) To establish a moratorium on all tests of nuclear weapons and on tests of new kinds and types of their delivery systems

(d) To stop the production of fissionable materials for the purpose of creating nuclear weapons

2. Calls upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and The United States of America, which possess the largest nuclear arsenals, to freeze, in the first place and simultaneously, their nuclear weapons on a bilateral basis by way of example to the other nuclear states

3. Believes that all the other nuclear-weapon states should subsequently and as soon as possible freeze their nuclear weapons

4. Points to the urgent need to intensify efforts aimed at the speedy achievement of agreements on substantial limitations and radical reductions of nuclear weapons with a view to their complete elimination as the ultimate goal".

UN ADOPTS 'NUCLEAR WAR CONDEMNATION' DECLARATION

LD160007 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] New York December 15 TASS -- The U.N. General Assembly on Thursday (December 15) adopted on the initiative of the Soviet Union the declaration "Condemnation of Nuclear War". The full text of the declaration follows.

"Condemnation of nuclear war

The General Assembly, Expressing its alarm at the growing threat of nuclear war, which can lead to the destruction of civilization on earth,

Drawing the attention of all states and peoples to the conclusions arrived at by the most eminent scientists and military and civilian experts to the effect that it is impossible to limit the deadly consequences of nuclear war if it is ever begun and that in a nuclear war there can be no victors,

Convinced that the prevention of nuclear catastrophe is the most profound aspiration of billions of people on earth,

Reaffirming its call for the conclusion of an international convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons with the participation of all the nuclear-weapon states,

1. Resolutely, unconditionally and for all time condemns nuclear war as being contrary to human conscience and reason, as the most monstrous crime against peoples and as a violation of the foremost human right-the right to life.

2. Condemns the formulation, propounding, dissemination and propaganda of political and military doctrines and concepts intended to provide "legitimacy" for the first use of nuclear weapons and in general to justify the "admissibility" of unleashing nuclear war.

3. Calls upon all states to unite and redouble their efforts aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war, halting the nuclear arms race and reducing nuclear weapons until they are completely eliminated".

UN CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'NUCLEAR AMBITIONS'

LD160648 Moscow TASS in English 0623 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] New York December 16 TASS -- The U.N. General Assembly has condemned Israel's nuclear ambitions, which are jeopardizing international peace and security.

A resolution on that problem, approved by 99 votes against two (cast by the United States and Israel itself), also calls upon the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel places its nuclear plants under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Tel Aviv, contrary to the U.N. resolutions, refuses to join the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, which naturally worries first and foremost the Arab states.

The General Assembly passed another resolution, calling for the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in the Middle East. In this connection the assembly appealed to all the interested parties to consider in all seriousness the question of taking urgent practical measures to establish a nuclear weapon-free zone and also suggested that all the states in the region join the non-proliferation treaty.

GROMYKO, U.S. ENVOY DISCUSS MIDEAST EVENTS, TIES

LD151708 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- Today Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received Arthur Adair Hartman, the ambassador of the USA to the USSR, at the latter's request.

The situation that has developed in the Middle East was discussed during the conversation.

Andrey Gromyko emphasized that the dangerous development of the situation in the area is a result of the continuing armed and other interference by the USA and Israel in the affairs of Lebanon, and is a result of the policy of threats and pressure with regard to Syria.

The actions of the United States of America to heighten tension in the region and, in particular, the military actions against Lebanon and the inter-Arab peace-keeping force which is in that country on lawful grounds were firmly condemned by the Soviet side, and it was pointed out that the U.S. Government should be aware of the serious character of the threat to peace in the Middle East, the threat which is being created as a result of the aggressive actions of the USA and Israel.

Some matters of Soviet-U.S. relations were also touched upon during the meeting.

SENATORS' CRITICISM OF WHITE HOUSE POLICY CITED

PM151542 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Appeal to Reason"]

[Text] Washington 14 Dec -- Eminent U.S. politician Senator Edward Kennedy (Democrat from Massachusetts) has issued an appeal to the White House to give up its dangerous policy in the nuclear arms field and to strive to ease international tension through talks. "I hope that the present administration will finally respond to the appeals by millions of Americans and will come out in support of a joint and verifiable freeze on nuclear arsenals and substantial reduction of arms," he emphasized in an interview with NBC TV.

Washington should fundamentally review its approach toward the problem of nuclear arms in Europe, Senator Ernest Hollings (Democrat from South Carolina), pointed out, trying to promote his candidacy for Democratic Party presidential nominee. In a leaflet published here, he points out the need to take the British and French nuclear means into account when calculating the overall arms balance. "It makes no difference to the Soviet Union," he writes, "what kind of nuclear missile explodes over its territory -- American, French, or British. And the USSR has constantly emphasized this throughout the Geneva talks, which is only logical." The course of the present U.S. Administration, according to Hollings, "only intensifies the threat of nuclear war," which "does not correspond with the long-term interests" of the United States itself.

At present, throughout the U.S. territory, the American fighters for peace are holding mass demonstrations, conferences, seminars, and rallies, declaring their indignation at Washington's course toward nuclear confrontation.

CONGRESSMEN WANT U.S. TROOPS OUT OF LEBANON

LD151430 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Washington December 15 TASS -- Three prominent Democratic members of the House of Representatives called on President Ronald Reagan to withdraw U.S. troops from Lebanon.

"The American people have little tolerance for further sacrifice of their young men," Lee Hamilton, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Middle East, and Les Aspin, chairman of a House Armed Services Subcommittee, said in a letter to Reagan, stressing the need to pull the Marines out of Lebanon.

ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency said the appeal reflects "growing congressional uneasiness over the increased fighting in Lebanon.

Criticizing Reagan, Representative David E. Bonior, a Vietnam war veteran who is a member of the House Rules Committee, said that the Reagan administration has nearly destroyed its ability to play a peace-keeper role in Lebanon by tying to a tight military alliance with Israel. "We have ceased to be a neutral player," he told a press conference here.

WASHINGTON 'WHIPPING UP HYSTERIA' WITH BARRICADES

LD160013 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1925 GMT 15 Dec 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Another video from the United States, this time from Washington, describes how the U.S. Administration, whipping up hysteria and fear among ordinary Americans, ordered barricades -- concrete barriers -- to be put up outside the U.S. mission to the United Nations in New York and outside the State Department headquarters in Washington. Reports have appeared in the press, in particular in THE WASHINGTON POST, that a battery of SAM's has even been stationed near the White House. Why is this being done? The reason is that the White House apparatus has spread rumors that attacks are being prepared by some sort of Arab terrorists against the White House, the State Department, the United Nations, and other sites.

The aim of these rumors and the erection of barricades goes without saying. By provoking an atmosphere in the country of hatred toward Arabs and the Arabs countries, the White House is trying to justify its own dirty deeds in the Middle East, first and foremost the barbarous murder of civilians by bombs from U.S. Air Force planes and shells from ships off the shores of Lebanon.

HISTORY OF U.S. BATTLESHIP 'NEW JERSEY' REVIEWED

LD151607 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

16-inch guns of the American battleship "New Jersey," after a long interval, started firing again on Wednesday. The battleship which is frequently called in America "a floating fortress" pounded the fire of guns of its main calibre on Lebanese settlements east and north of Beirut. Its almost one and a half ton shells sowed there death and destructions the way it was during the war in Vietnam in which the battleship was actively involved.

That severe bombardment, as is reported by the ABC television company, was undertaken on the direct instruction of the White House. The "New Jersey" battleship became the embodiment of Washington's policy of blackmail and military provocations. "New Jersey," one of the biggest ships, built at American shipyards in the years of the Second World War, did not win martial glory in military actions in that period. But it became "famous" in the postwar time as the tool of mass destruction.

The list of the battleship's bandit actions begins from the American aggression in Korea. Its guns then barbarously bombed the post of Wonsan on the east coast of North Korea, pounded many thousands tons of shells on other areas. It was immobilized for a brief period of time and then sent to the coast of Vietnam where together with B-52 bombers, it created "scourched land zones". But the sea pirate did not go away from retribution. In October 1968 it was damaged by artillery of the Vietnamese People's Army. "New Jersey" was taken out of the area of hostilities and was moth-balled for 12 years.

Modernisation of the battleship which was undertaken by the Reagan administration cost American tax payers quite a sum -- 326 million dollars. In autumn 1982 it became part of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

President Reagan used the official ceremony held on the occasion to declare that military superiority is the necessity for the United States and that American fleet should dominate in all oceans of the world.

"New Jersey" appears where Washington plans yet another military venture. That was so when a few months ago it was sent to the coast of Nicaragua and from there turned to the Lebanese coast. The Pentagon boastingly calls the battleship its "trump". But that "trump" was already played in Vietnam and was disgracefully covered. When the flow of coffins with dead bodies of interventionists sharply increased from there, in Washington they did not extol the great destructive force of New Jersey. This modernised "floating fortress", which has long become the symbol of American hegemonism and brigandage towards other countries and peoples, will not assist the Pentagon this time, too.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER KUTAKHOV TO VISIT INDIA

PM151004 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 83 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit to India"]

[Text] Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, will pay an official visit to India in the second half of December at the invitation of Air Chief Marshal (Dilbagh) Singh, chief of staff of the Indian Air Force.

INDIAN SECURITY ACTS AGAINST CIA 'INTRIGUES'

LD151320 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] New Delhi December 14 TASS -- Exposures of the intelligence gathering activities carried out by the CIA through the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi caused an outrage in India. Answering demands of 3 deputies to parliament, a statement on this matter was today made by Prakash Chand Sethi, India's minister of home affairs. An investigation has shown, he said, that agents of the U.S. Secret Service were collecting intelligence and generously paying for "help" in this activity. The home minister said that the Indian security forces had taken additional measures to prevent such subversive operations.

Speaking in debates MP's voiced deep worry over the expansion of the intrigues of the U.S. Secret Service against India. The local press drew attention to the fact that CIA agents have been caught in the act on more than one occasion in India. Quite recently, according to the HINDUSTAN TIMES, a conspiracy of spies trying to get for the United States information about the potential of the Indian Navy was uncovered.

The weekly NEW WAVE stresses that the secret warfare conducted by the U.S. secret services in India are far from limited to the facts of spying established in New Delhi. The escalation of the subversive operations of the separatist, nationalist and other reactionary groupings in India's Assam and Punjab states give a fuller idea of the proportions of the conspiracy aimed at destabilizing India and subverting its national unity and integrity.

SRI LANKA 'ALARM' OVER PROPOSED VOA RELAY NOTED

LD151912 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] There have been expressions of alarm in Sri Lanka at the news of the signing of an agreement with the United States on building a Voice of America relay station on the island. It is intended for ideological subversion against countries of the region. It will also be used to guide U.S. warships in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS POLAND

LD151502 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Dec (TASS) -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet arrived in Warsaw today. It was met by S. Gucwa, marshal of the PPR Sejm and other officials, as well as the USSR Ambassador to the PPR, A.N. Aksenov.

PRESS STATEMENT ON GDR-USSR COMMISSION MEETING

For the next of the "press statement" on the 33d meeting of the Joint GDR-USSR Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation held in Berlin 5-9 December, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 15 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

HONECKER ADDRESSES SPANIARDS ON PEACE ISSUES

LD150044 Moscow TASS in English 2256 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin December 14 TASS -- The commencement of deployment in Western Europe of new American first-strike nuclear missiles adds to the threat to peace and security of all peoples of the European Continent. This was stated by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker during his meeting with President of the Senate of Las Cortes Generales of Spain Frederico Jose de Carvajal Perez, who leads a delegation of Spanish parliamentarians, now on a visit here.

The efforts of all who bear responsibility for the future of peoples and who strive for mutual understanding, he said, should be directed at preventing a thermo-nuclear war, at ending the arms race. The priority task is to ensure peace and to improve the international situation. The GDR is ready to follow any acceptable way in order to reduce the level of military confrontation, to make again politically predictable relations between states.

Provided reasonable apprach and good will it is possible to overcome the dangerous tendencies in international relations, to ensure the balance of forces on a lower level, to resolve all disputable questions through negotiations. This refers not only to Europe and equally to the Middle and Near East, and also to Latin America. The sense of reality and reason in the approach to international relations is required exactly now from the parliaments, governments and politicians in order to prevent the mankind from sliding to a nuclear catastrophe, stressed Erich Honecker.

MSZMP SUPPORTS USSR MISSILE COUNTER DEPLOYMENT

LD090934 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest December 9 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has assessed the beginning of the deployment of new American missiles on the territory of Western Europe as a step which is directed at a further aggravation of the political and military situation and which runs counter to the interests of all mankind.

In the present-day international situation the Central Committee of the party regards as well-founded and necessary the response measures set forth in the statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov.

This is stressed in a report on the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party published in Hungarian newspapers today.

HUSAK SPEAKS AT RECEPTION FOR INDIA'S SINGH

LD160618 Moscow TASS in English 2228 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Prague December 15 TASS -- The relations between Czechoslovakia and India, based on the principles of equality, confidence and mutual benefit, convincingly reaffirm the correctness of the principles of peaceful co-existence and cooperation of states with different social systems. This was stated by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak, speaking at a reception in honour of President of the Republic of India Zail Singh, now on an official visit here.

Like millions of honest people on the whole planet, the peoples of Czechoslovakia and India are unanimous in the opinion that prevention of the threat of a nuclear conflict, maintenance of world peace, recovery of the international atmosphere and the quest for ways towards disarmament are the most pressing tasks now facing mankind, Gustav Husak said. Free, indepedent development of countries and peoples depends on this to a greater extent, than ever before in the past.

In close alliance with our friends -- the USSR and other fraternal countries we firmly declare against the aggressive policy of the imperialist circles of the United States and its NATO allies, the policy which impels us to take the necessary defensive steps to ensure security of our peoples.

Czechoslovakia highly appreciates the active contribution of the Republic of India, which stands at the head of the movement of non-aligned countries, to the struggle for peace and social progress against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, Gustav Husak stressed.

Zail Singh, speaking in reply, noted that India's efforts to promote national development can be a success only in the peaceful international atmosphere with constructive cooperation between all countries. The present-day situation in the world is the cause of serious apprehensions. We are convinced that it is extremely necessary to stop the nuclear arms race so as to attain substantial progress in disarmament. It is only by this way that we can ensure conditions for rapid peaceful development.

Zail Singh spoke in favour of the right of peoples to self-determination. It is being increasingly realized, he said, that it is necessary to grant independence to Namibia, to ensure the rights of the Palestinians, to preserve unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus. The relationships between India and Czechoslovakia, based on mutual respect and confidence, are the model of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, stressed Zail Singh.

PORTUGUESE CP CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

Gorbachev, Delegates Welcomed

LD151224 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Porto December 15 TASS -- The tenth congress of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) which opened today with a celebration ceremony, is keynoted by the unshakable loyalty to the noble ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The agenda of the congress held under the slogan "Together with the PCP, to go on with the April revolution" includes the discussion of the party's activities in the years which elapsed after the previous 9th Congress, political and organizational problems, as well as topical international problems, primarily those connected with the consolidation of peace.

The congress is attended by envoys of about 70 fraternal communist and workers' parties and national liberation movements. Participants in the congress accorded a hearty welcome to a CPSU delegation headed by the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the party, delivered a report at the congress.

The CPSU delegation met Wednesday with the general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal. The meeting was held in the atmosphere of traditional friendship and fraternal solidarity which is typical of the relations between the CPSU and the PCP.

Gorbachev Speech

LD151941 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Porto December 15 TASS -- The situation in the world is really disquieting. It calls for vigilance. It calls for activity for all who are sincerely interested in ensuring peaceful future for the present and the coming generations, said member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, who made today a speech at the tenth congress of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP]. Mikhail Gorbachev noted that imperialism has now taken up the course of confrontation, the course aimed at resolving in its favour through threats, blackmail, intervention and wars the historical dispute between the two world systems, and said that American imperialism is the generator and the striking force of the global policy.

The essence of the current militaristic course of the United States is to ensure to itself domineering positions in the world, disregarding the rights and interests of other states and peoples. The U.S. military potential is being built up for that purpose, the U.S. military presence is broadening many thousand kilometres away from American territory.

The historically doomed "crusade" doctrine has again been put to the level of practical policy of the White House. In Washington they openly make stake on attaining military superiority over the USSR, over the world of socialism. Through militarism American imperialism hopes to fully untie its hands on the international scene, as a whole.

It is not difficult to imagine, said Mikhail Gorbachev, with what adventurism and contempt for international law, for the life of other peoples the American military would act globally under the banner of a "crusade," if it managed to attain its aims, above all, military superiority.

One has to say with profound concern now, said Mikhail Gorbachev, that deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles on the territory of the FRG, Britain and Italy became a fact. It is clear that this is only the initial point of the process of the build-up of the U.S. nuclear missile might in the West European Continent. What is at issue is a large-scale military-political operation of the American leadership. The Ronald Reagan administration is leading things to a fundamental change in the military-strategic and political situation in Europe. And if it gets away with this here, on European soil, one can imagine the logic of subsequent actions of the present-day politicians and strategists of the United States, who are intoxicated by the sense that they can do anything.

The Geneva negotiations on limitation of nuclear armament in Europe are known to have been interrupted, said Mikhail Gorbachev. The Soviet Union deemed it impossible to continue participating in these negotiations.

Now the White House hypocritically says of its "grief" over the decision of the Soviet Government to stop the negotiations. It says that allegedly negotiations were on the way to progress, etc. A series of myths have been invented about the course of negotiations in Geneva and the measures that were taken by the Soviet Government to reply. The United States by no means strove to attain a mutually acceptable accord on medium-range nuclear systems in Europe, and even now it is interested only in deployment of missiles and in nothing else. Exactly Washington did the utmost ot go away from accords in Geneva.

To stay on in Geneva in these conditions would mean to yield to deception, to entertain oneself with illusions about a possibility of attaining a compromise, to join the campaign of misinforming public opinion. In the final account, that would mean for the USSR to participate in destabilising the political and military situation in Europe.

The Soviet leaders repeatedly warned the American side about a possibility and even inevitability of such an outcome of the negotiations, if the United States did not depart from its obstructionist stand.

The reply measures, taken by the Soviet Union, are no surprise either. We are taking thsese measures in the face of historical responsibility for the future of our revolution and the Soviet State, the socialist community, civilization on earth, and nobody will lead us astray.

We would like to avoid such a turn of events but actions of the United States and NATO did not give us such a possibility. Under no conditions will Washington be allowed to disrupt the existing approximate equilibrium of forces. Nobody will present nuclear superiority to Ronald Reagan! The future of socailism and progress will not become dependent on U.S. nuclear arbitrary rule!

In the West they assert that the siting of American missiles will strengthen peace and security in Europe. This is gross deception. Still many people in Europe remember that having returned from Munich in 1938, the then political leaders of Britain and France assured their peoples that they allegedly broght them peace. But they brought them war.

The reality now shaping in Europe is exclusively difficult and precarious. With the loss of many gians of detente, the attained level of security on the continent is also receding into the past. But in the Soviet Union they would not like to consider the obtaining situation to be irreversible. If on the part of NATO the readiness is displayed to return to the situation that existed before the commencement of deployment of American missiles in Europe, the USSR would also be ready to do so. But we cannot and shall not pretend as if nothing special happens with the deployment of American missiles.

There is no doubt that sooner or later the U.S. ruling elite will have to heed the realities of the present-day world, stressed Mikhail Gorbachev.

PCP's Cunhal Address

LD152122 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Porto December 15 TASS -- General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal delivered a report at the tenth congress of the Portuguese Communist Party that opened today. Dwelling on topical problems of the international situation he said that on the one hand, it is characterised by new successes of the working people and nations of the world in mankind's liberation from exploitation and imperialist oppression. On the other hand, the international situation is aggravated because of the imperialist aggressive policy and the "crusade" against communism and socialism proclaimed by Washington.

As a result of the commencement of the deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR and other socialist countries a most dangerous level of tension and the arms race has been reached. This threatens the whole world with thermo-nuclear catastrophe.

Alvaro Cunhal stressed further that the development of society along the road of the liquidation of capitalism, liberation of the working people and nations from all forms of exploitation and enslavement, the construction of society without the exploited and the exploiters, a socialist society, is an irreversible process. The difficulties and failures, defeats and blunders in the revolutionary struggle of peoples do not dispel the confidence in this, that has been fully confirmed since the times of the victory of the October Revolution by new victorious socialist revolutions, by the achievements by socialist countries.

Pointing out that imperialism has launched an offensive in all directions -- economic, financial, ideological, military, the leader of the Portuguese Communist Party said, specifically, that one of the directions of the offensive of the Reagan administration is interference, armed aggressions, the most horrible crimes with the aim of preventing peoples from building in their countries a society in accordance with their own aspirations and hopes.

As an example, Alvaro Cunhal mentioned the United States' recent aggression against Grenada and the occupation of that country, direct backing by the United States of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, the instigation and backing of South African racists, provocations against Nicaragua, direct aid to military dictatorships in Latin America and on other continents. All this is a manifestation of true essence of imperialism, of the criminal, aggressive and terroristic nature of its policy, said the general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party.

The speaker said U.S. imperialism now takes further steps that can lead to a new world war. All peace forces must firmly continue the struggle to prevent it.

Imperialism's historic defeats in the recent decades show that peoples can oppose it effectively. The decisive role in the world development is played by the forces of peoples' liberation, forces of peace and progress -- socialist countries, the working class movement of capitalist states, the national liberation movement. The present-day situation requires joint, purposeful actions of all these mighty forces.

ACTIVITIES OF FINLAND'S SORSA IN MOSCOW DETAILED

Received by Tikhonov

LD151619 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received in the Kremlin today Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa of Finland, who is in Moscow in connection with the regular session of the permanent Intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Commission for Economic Cooperation.

On the occasion of the appointment of Kalevi Sorsa to the post of the chairman of the Finnish part of the commission, Nikolay Tikhonov wished him successes in this responsible activity.

Satisfaction with the successful development of all-round cooperation between the USSR and Finland on the basis of the 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was expressed during the conversation. The recent extension of the treaty for another 20-year period creates a firm foundation for the dynamic development of friendly Soviet-Finnish relations in all fields for a long perspective, and is a contribution to the cause of strengthening peace in Europe.

The fruitful character of the mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries convincingly confirms the ever-lasting importance of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, the importance of the consistent realization of the goals and principles of the U.N. Charter and of the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe by them.

Matters of cooperation between the USSR and Finland in the period after 1985 were discussed in accordance with the understandings in principle reached during the talks of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other Soviet leaders with President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland in June this year.

The importance of successful implementation of the long-term programme for the development and deepening of trade-economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation for the continuation of mutually beneficial trade at a high level and on a balanced foundation was pointed out. A number of matters were also touched upon in connection with the started drafting of a five-year trade agreement for 1986-1990 and an important role which the permanent intergovernmental commission for economic cooperation is to play in this field was emphasized.

Present at the conversation on the Soviet side were Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade, Viktor Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; on the Finnish side -- Ahti Pekkala, minister of finance, Jermu Laine, minister of foreign trade, and Tankmar Horn, president of the "Wartsila" company.

Economic Protocol Signed

LD151602 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- The Moscow session of the Soviet-Finnish Commission for Economic Cooperation was successful and the decisions that were adopted will ensure a further development of trade between the two countries on a firm basis, Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa of Finland, who is chairman of the Finnish part of the commission' stated here today.

Kalevi Sorsa pointed out that in the present complex international situation Soviet-Finnish trade-and-economic cooperation contributes to strengthening peaceful coexistence, and this is the only way to ensure security and a bright future for the peoples of the world.

The commission which was in session from December 13 to 15 made recommendations on the elaboration of a new five-year trade agreement for 1986-1990. A task has been set to ensure a goods turnover between the USSR and Finland in this period at a sum of not less than 25,000-26,000 million roubles.

During the talks it was pointed out that, along with the established traditional methods of trade, it is essential more energetically to use new advanced forms such as, in particular, production coordination and compensation deals. Many concrete projects in these fields are already under discussion.

Mutual interest in extending the gas pipeline in the territory of Finland and in increasing the supply of Soviet natural gas was expressed as well.

A protocol on the delivery of goods between the USSR and Finland in 1984 to a sum of 5,000 million roubles was signed during the session. This ensures a steady development of mutual trade at the achieved high level. A number of big contracts have been concluded in Moscow these days between Soviet and Finnish organizations and firms.

Speaking during the signature of the commission's final documents, Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, pointed out that the results of the talks will be a good contribution to the development of trade-and-economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland. This cooperation is a good example of how relations between states with different social systems should be built.

15 Dec Departure

LD152353 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- A delegation of Finland, led by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, left Moscow today. The delegation took part in the 28th meeting of the standing Intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish commission for economic cooperation.

The participants in the meeting discussed a broad range of questions of the state of trade and economic links of the two countries and their prospects.

The sides noted the successful course of implementation of the agreement on trade and payments for 1981 and 1985 and the long-term programme of development and deepening of trade-economic industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland up to the year 1995.

A protocol was signed on delivery of commodities between the USSR and Finland next year.

VAYRYNEN LAYS WREATH AT LENINGRAD MONUMENT

LD152349 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Finnish Foreign Minister Vayrynen, who arrived in Leningrad today, laid a wreath at the motherland monument in the Piskarev Memorial Cemetery.

At the Smolnyy, Comrade Zaykov, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom acquainted the guests with the successes of the working people of Leningrad and the oblast in all spheres of economic and social life and the plans for the future.

Sharing his impressions, Vaeyrynen noted that during the visit both sides had particularly stressed the importance of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between Finland and the USSR. Relations between our countries are developing successfully, he said. They are given a positive impulse by visits and meetings at the highest level.

USSR-FINLAND TRADE UNION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD132153 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Correspondent Aleksandr Levchenko report]

[Excerpt] The 27th session of the standing Soviet-Finnish trade union commission was held in Moscow 12-13 December.

Taking part in the commission's work was a AUCCTU delegation headed by Comrade Shalayev, and of the trade union centers of Finland headed by Pertti Viinane. Those taking part in the session summed up the results of the development of trade union relations over the past 2 years. In particular it was noted that, replying on the stable and long-term basis, they have assumed an even more effective nature. Thus, over the period that has elapsed, 58 Finnish trade union delegations have been organized on questions of trade union work; traditional friendship weeks and the first seminar on trade between our countries have been held.

The communique on the results of the 27th session of the standing commission stresses that the trade unions of the two countries consider it necessary to concentrate their efforts on widening contacts between labor collectives, on promoting mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation, on achieving unity of action, primarily on questions of war and peace. At the end of the commission's work a protocol was signed on on cooperation between the AUCCTU and Finnish trade union centers for 1984-85.

Projected Exports to USSR Lowered

LD151955 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Finland's projected exports to the Soviet Union will fall from this year's level of almost 3 billion Finnish marks to less than 1.5 billion Finnish marks. However, it has been agreed between the two sides that, if next year's payments situation permits, construction industry exports will be increased. At a meeting of the Economic Cooperation Commission, projects that could be most speedily implemented were listed as the port of Tallinn, the fourth stage of the Svetogorsk Pulp and Paper Mill, extension of the Viipuri Pulp Mill, and modernization of the Petsamo Nickel Enrichment Plant. The commission especially urges additional natural gas imports, but new import categories are also being sought in the forestry and chemical industries.

When signing the protocol, chairmen of the Economic Commission Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa and Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev, especially emphasized development of the structure of trade between the two countries and the search for new forms of cooperation.

BRITAIN-COMMON MARKET 'CONFLICT' SEEN

LD160313 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Paris December 15 TASS -- The conflict between Britain and her Common Market partners has become sharply aggravated. The European Parliament sitting in Strasbourg by 268 votes to 73 today adopted a decision to block the payment of 640 million dollars to Britain as a compensation for her donations to the community budget, the donations which London regards as excessively big. Observers' opinion is that the European Parliament has thereby expressed its dissatisfaction with the inability of the leaders of "the Ten" to settle the acute problem of a reform of the EEC budget. Britain's demand for a cutdown in payment to the treasury of the "small Europe" remains the main obstacle to the solution of the problem.

The opinion here is that the European Parliament's decision will increase tension between Common Market countries still more.

FRENCH CGT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD072247 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At the invitation of the AUCCTU, a delegation of the Confederation Generale du Travail [CGT] of France arrived today in Moscow, headed by Krasucki, member of the French Communist Party Politburo and secretary general of the CGT.

FRG-UK MILITARY AGREEMENT SIGNED IN BONN

LD151548 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1145 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Bonn, 14 Dec (TASS) -- An agreement between the FRG and Great Britain envisaging further militarization of the FRG has been signed here. In accordance with it, in the case of a so-called "crisis situation", the West German side not only takes upon itself new military-political obligations connected with guaranteeing the mobilization readiness of the British Troops in the FRG, but also makes available for military-strategic purposes its airfields, ports, transport means, construction machines, and communications. At the same time, London is granted the right to increase more than twofold the number of its Armed Forces on FRG territory "in case of need."

Light is shed on the character and aims of the agreement which has been concluded by reports in the West German press. The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE points out that this document was signed "on NATO recommendations." Judging by everything, for the sake of carrying out such "recommendations" they stop at nothing in Bonn in order to turn the country into a springboard for stepping up militaristic preparations.

It is noted here that the new military-political agreement has been composed along the lines of the governmental agreement signed last year between the FRG and the United States, which was not simply a demonstration of a disinclination to make any kind of contribution to military detente in Europe, but was a case of Bonn's openly playing up to Washington's militarist plans.

U.S.-TURKISH MILITARY AGREEMENT VIEWED

LD160958 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Excerpt] As you know dear listeners, Turkey has signed an agreement with the United States on use of military installations to serve U.S. forces in Lebanon. Ivan Ugolkov, who has worked for many years in Turkey as special correspondent of PRAVDA, comments on this event:

As understood from official statements, the Incirlik base which was the matter at issue in the agreement, as the largest air base in the Middle East, will be used as a transit point for reinforcing and supplying the multinational invading forces with necessary equipment.

It has also been announced that permission has been given to some ships from the U.S. 6th Fleet to anchor in some Mediterranean ports of Turkey. In both cases, the official circles of Ankara found it necessary to refrain from a more detailed explanation of the facts about their decision.

It was known that some time ago Washington's request for using the Pentagon bases in Turkey for transfer of equipment to Lebanon was rejected, But today, as the Turkish newspapers say, a 180-degree turn took place in the country's attitude. Attention is drawn to a point -- the decision of Turkey followed Ilter Turkmen's visit to Washington and the talks on the Reagan administration's aid to Turkey.

PALESTINIAN TRADE UNIONS HIT U.S. DEPLOYMENT

LD151755 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Tunis December 15 TASS -- The Trade Union Federation of Palestine has highly assessed the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at reducing arms arsenals and ending the nuclear arms race, says a political statement issued by a congress of Palestinian trade unions, held in Tunisia.

The delegates of the forum, held in the Tunisian city of Carthage, spoke out against the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe. They stressed that imperialistic policy increases international tension and imperils world peace and security.

U.S. PUTS TROOPS IN LEBANON ON 'FULL COMBAT ALERT'

LD151503 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] The United States has placed its troops in Lebanon on full combat alert. Local observers regard the move as evidence of the Reagan administration's desire to further complicate the situation in the occupied country. On Wednesday, a number of populated centers in Lebanon and also positions of the national patriotic forces and of the Syrian contingent of the pan-Arab peace-keeping force came under heavy fire from U.S. Marines, ships, and aircraft. The battleship "New Jersey," which employed 16-inch guns, took part in the artillery attack. The Americans used phosphorous shells, which caused major fires, and also shells filled with steel arrows which inflict horrible wounds as they scatter around over vast areas.

The White House is reported to have permitted the Sixth Fleet command, which leads operations in Lebanon, to open fire whenever it chooses. A motorized infantry brigade with tanks and heavy artillery is to be sent to that country to replace the lightly equipped Marines.

'Bombarded' Arab Positions

LD151928 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Beirut December 15 TASS -- American warships, staying in the roadstead of Beirut, today bombarded highland areas around the capital of Lebanon, where positions of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon and the Lebanese national patriotic forces are located. The American battleship "New Jersey" participated in the bombardment. For the second day on end the battleship has been barbarously bombarding the Lebanese territory.

REAGAN 'CLUTCHES AT STRAW', POLICY 'FLOUNDERING'

LD151911 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

A drowning man clutches at a straw. According to the latest press conference given by the chief of the White House, this was precisely what the main creator of the U.S. policy in Lebanon was doing when he had to parry insistent questions about that policy at the press conference.

And even the "big" U.S. press is already saying aloud that that policy is floundering. The United States bogs down ever deeper in the quagmire of the Lebanese war. This was said by prominent American news analyst A. Lewis. So this is just the time to clutch at a straw.

And bv what the President of the United States is trying to justify his adventuristic course aimed at an unrestrained escalation of the hostilities in Lebanon, by what he tries to reassure American mothers whose sons were sent on his order to a distance of thousands of miles from the United States and are now facing there "a new Vietnam," as the U.S. press put it.

The first, so to say, "reasoning" of the President is that withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Lebanon would "seriously undermine" the international prestige of the United States. But what "prestige" has the United States acquired in that country? It has earned only the reputation of a brazen aggressor, of exponent of international terrorism using brazenly military force to achieve self-seeking aims. And these aims, as the NEW YORK TIMES admits today, have nothing in common with the function of "the maintenance of peace" that the U.S. forces sent to Lebanon allegedly have to perform. So it is in order to save that kind of "prestige" that U.S. Marines have to remain in Lebanon, to sow death and sacrifice their own lives.

With persistence that could serve a worthier purpose the President also asserts that it is precisely due to the presence of U.S. Armed Forces that the United States is achieving in Lebanon a greater progress than it seems. In what precisely is that progress manifested?

First, Washington sent forces to Lebanon, then it embarked on shelling and bombing raids. And now the bombardment has been strengthened by the use of superpowerful artillery of the battleship "New Jersey" that was silent since the times of the United States "dirty war" in Vietnam. First, the loss of life caused by the U.S. military presence in Lebanon was counted in dozens, now it is counted in hundreds and there are large casualties also among Americans.

If the head of the present administration sees this as "progress" the aforementioned A. Lewis regards this as "the road to catastrophe." And he is much closer to truth than the President of the United States.

U.S. 'CONSOLIDATING MILITARY PRESENCE' IN LEBANON

LD151031 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Washington December 15 TASS -- The U.S. seems positioned for consolidating its military presence in Lebanon on a permanent basis. This follows from a report on the situation in Lebanon prepared jointly by the U.S. secretary of state and the defense secretary.

The report which was sent to Congress by President Reagan does not give even an approximate date of the withdrawal of the Marines. On the contrary, on the grounds that it is allegedly impossible to predict how long U.S. troops will remain in Lebanon, the authors of the document warn against the premature withdrawal of the Marines. In their opinion, it will seriously damage the U.S. international prestige.

The warning is obviously directed at those on the Capitol Hill who demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops since they come to realise even better that the Reagan administration has embarked on the road which once led the U.S. to the nightmare of the dirty war in Vietnam.

U.S. 'VAST FORCE' READY FOR 'BIG WAR' IN LEBANON

LD151638 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] American warships, including the battleship "New Jersey," have again subjected to heavy shelling the area lying east at Lebanon's capital Beirut. They showered fire on population centers and on positions taken up by Lebanon's national patriotic forces and the Syrian contingent of the pan-Arab peacekeeping unit. Valentin Lapin has the following commentary. This is what he writes:

The United States is rapidly escalating its military interference in Lebanon. Military operations involve its Marines, who got entrenched in Beirut, aircraft which made air raids on Lebanon's mountainous regions, and a naval armada moved to the Lebanese coast. The armada comprises over 30 vessels, including aircraft carriers with 300 planes on board. The ships carry an estimated 20,000 landing troops. This poses a vast force ready for a big war in Lebanon.

It looks like Washington is seeking to escalate the development of events in Lebanon to pave the way for large-scale aggression. This is exactly what happened in Vietnam at one time. The United States, on a false pretext of protecting its ships stationed at the Vietnamese coast, unleashed one of the bloodiest wars in Asia. In Lebanon, a pretext is supplied by the provocative reconnaissance flights over the positions of Lebanese patriots and Syrian contingents.

Washington demands that Lebanon's skies be open to its aircraft, and when the pilots flying its combat planes meet the warning shots of Lebanese and Syrian air defense installations, the White House hastens to order more shelling. The speedy aggravation of tension in Lebanon and the Middle East as a whole is an expression of the global expansionist policy pursued by the Reagan administration. The head of the administration makes no secret of this. In one of his latest speeches, President Reagan qualified the dispatch of Marines to Lebanon and the invasion of Grenada as acts indispensable in the protection of American values. This so-called protection entails the trampling on Lebanon's independence and daily civilian casualties. As a result of American peace-keeping efforts, there are now two aggressors in the Middle East. Now, Israel and the United States. There is full accord between them, it was reaffirmed at the recent talks in Washington. Both aggressors pursue the same goal -- to subjugate Lebanon, to deal a blow to Syria and to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organization. The ultimate goal of the United States and Israel is to spread their hegemony to the entire Arab world.

It's obvious that a fair political solution to the Middle East problem does not fit in these plans, which was proved by the relevant discussion at the United Nations General Assembly. One hundred and twenty-four countries voted in favor of summoning an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the USSR, and the United States. The United Nations also issued resolutions on recognizing the Palestinian Arabs' right to establish a state of their own. The General Assembly demanded that Israel withdraw its troops from Lebanon and from all the invaded Arab territories. Characteristically, 124 countries voted in favor of this, and only two against all these resolutions. The two were Israel and the United States.

REAGAN WARNS SYRIA OF 'SEVERE REVENGE'

LD152231 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 15 Dec 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] President Reagan has made new and more insolent threats against the Arabs, especially Syria. In a press conference held yesterday in the White House, he tried to deny Syria its right of self-defense and warned that if it reacted to U.S. reconnaissance flights over Syrian forces' positions in Lebanon, then revenge -- according to him, severe revenge -- would immediately follow.

More amazing than this is that Reagan justifies his threats against Syria as supposedly being out of concern for returning peace to Lebanon, concern for which thousands of Lebanese are paying for with their livelihood and even their lives.

Such a future is being prepared for other Arabs. What is significant in this regard is the statement made by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger regarding the United States striking blows against the Al-Biqa' Valley and the (?Jabal). The head of the Pentagon said that accuracy in hitting targets is not an important factor, consequently it is not important to Weinberger whether servicemen or civilians are the victims of the naval gunfire.

On this basis it can be concluded that the important thing for Washington is to terrorize the people of Lebanon and force them to submit to the U.S.-Israeli will. The U.S. partner, Israel, is not standing by doing nothing. It is continuing its attacks in the Tripoli region of Lebanon, threatening the lives of thousands and thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese. The residential districts in Tripoli and the Palestinian refugee camps are being hit by Israeli naval forces.

Despite this, the U.S. President claims hypocritically that Washington and Tel Aviv are working for peace in Lebanon.

'REACTION' TO SHULTZ N. AFRICAN VISIT NOTED

LD151108 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "A Visit to Morocco"]

[Text] George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, paid a visit to two countries situated in the Arab Maghreb, Tunisia and Morocco. Newspapers pointed out that the appearance of Shultz in these two countries immediately after the conclusion of the new U.S.-Israeli military and political deal and the active participation of the U.S. military in raids on Lebanese nationalist forces and Syrian Army units, has aroused a blatant negative reaction. The Tunisian L'ACTION and LA PRESSE and other papers point to the negative role being played by Washington in the Middle East and recall Tunisia's stance, namely that a Middle East settlement is impossible without meeting the just demands of the Palestinians.

The Moroccan AL-ITTIHAD AL-ISHTIRAKI pointed out that consolidation of the U.S.-Israeli alliance is a grave danger to all Arab states, including Morocco. It is worth mentioning that Shultz himself was forced to declare that he met strong reaction in the Arab world as a result of the consolidation of U.S. relations with Israel. He pointed out, however, that this reaction will not influence U.S. policy.

In other words, Shultz stressed that Washington is determined in the future to proceed on the path of consolidating various relations with Tel Aviv in all possible ways. The U.S. secretary of state said in Tunis: I believe it is very important to say in the Arab (sic) capital that the U.S. had, still has, and will continue to have very strong relations with Israel.

It is obvious, though, that Shultz included Tunisia and Morocco in his tour to the foreign countries not just in order to brag about affection and sincerity to the Israeli clique. All evidence shows that the aims of the U.S. secretary of state are different.

It is worth mentioning that the Arab Maghreb countries are far away from the center of conflict in the Middle East. However, this does not prevent them from participating in solving the Middle East question and rendering assistance to the just struggle which the Palestinian Arab people are waging for their rights and from supporting the just cause of the Arabs at the United Nations and other international organizations. The participation of the Arab Maghreb countries in the Arab cause and in the struggle for the removal of the consequences of the Israeli aggression and for putting an end to the imperialist machinations and solving the Palestinian question has been tangibly intensified.

Many fighters of the Palestine resistance movement camped in the countries of the Arab Maghreb following their departure from Beirut. Algeria welcomed on its land the ex-detainees of the Israeli death detention camp "Ansar". The headquarters of the Arab League was moved to Tunis. The central bodies of the PLO are also situated there. This has disturbed and displeased Washington and Tel Aviv because all this helps to widen the Arab front for the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

U.S. and Israeli propagandists have exerted their efforts to convince the inhabitants of the Arab Maghreb countries that the Middle East question is the question of the countries of Al-Mashriq [Arab East] and that this question does not concern the Arab Maghreb. The U.S. plans have assigned to Morocco the role of a secondary observer at best, and at worst the role of reserve within NATO covering its southern wing. The U.S. papers have impudently written that the time has come to widen the U.S. military presence -- particularly in Morocco which occupies a very strategic and suitable position, and not merely widen the U.S. military presence in this country, but also using it for military and political purposes. The report by the U.S. Senate committee stated that relations between the United States and Morocco must be discussed within the framework of U.S. policy in the Middle East and Africa, but this did not materialize then. Opportunities for this have decreased because of the unprecedented deterioration of Washington's reputation as a result of the adventuristic policy of the Reagan administration in the Middle East -- even in those countries which the U.S. State Department used to consider moderate.

Shultz reiterated the U.S. policy in the Middle East and spoke about the need to alleviate the reaction to Washington's recent actions. In short, he did his utmost to revive the old notion of using the Arab Maghreb against the Mashriq. Under present conditions, the realization of this mission is considered impossible. It is not strange that Shultz was unable to implement it. Moreover, and according to statements by papers published in the Arab Maghreb countries, the visit of the U.S. secretary of state to Tunis and Morocco did not help except to increase indignation in these two countries over U.S. actions in the Middle East.

ANATOLIY GROMYKO REVIEWS USSR AID TO AFRICA

LD151803 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- The Soviet Union has economic and technical cooperation agreements with thirty-five African countries, Anatoliy Gromyko, director of the Africa Institute, said in an interview with a correspondent of the weekly MOSCOW NEWS. The interview is to be published in the December 18 issue. The Soviet Union has assumed commitments for building in Africa over 500 industrial, agricultural and other projects of which almost two-thirds have already been commissioned. Among the projects built or still under construction in African countries with Soviet assistance are many big ones and those of key importance for the economies of the countries concerned. There are, for instance, the second section of a metallurgical works in Algiers, a bauxite mining enterprise in Guinea, a metallurgical plant in Nigeria, an atomic power station in Libya and hydro-power stations in Ethiopia and Angola.

The Soviet Union is helping the young states with training national technical personnel for all sections of the economy, the Soviet scientist said. About 15,000 skilled workers were trained at training centres and construction sites in African countries. Moreover, about 170 educational establishments -- higher schools, specialised secondary technical schools, colleges and vocational training centres -- have been built or are being built with Soviet assistance.

The Soviet Union's economic cooperation with Africa covers many fields and is implemented on a long-term basis, Anatoliy Gromyko stressed. It is aimed at creating gradually (with due account taken of material possibilities and the degree of economic development) economic and territorial production complexes which are called upon to solve the most pressing problems of social and economic development of Africa.

Soviet technical and economic assistance is closely tied in with the national plans and programmes of developing countries. There can be no question of any outflow of financial resources from the latter, as is practised in relations between industrialised capitalist and developing countries, much to the detriment of the economies of the young states.

The main thing is that the Soviet Union has never made and will not make any deals with anyone at the expense of developing countries. Its assistance is sincere and does not require any predatory dividends in the future, Anatoliy Gromyko said.

BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN JOHANNESBURG REPORTED

LD160003 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Lusaka December 15 TASS -- According to reports from the republic of South Africa, two powerful explosions occurred in Johannesburg, one of the largest cities of the country, today.

One of the building belonging to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Africa was heavily damaged as a result of the explosions. Considerable damage was also inflicted upon the opposite municipality building. Some persons were injured.

ANGOLA CLAIMS S. AFRICAN TROOPS CROSS BORDER

LD152356 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Luanda December 15 TASS -- International imperialism with the United States at the head would not stop its aggressive actions aimed at destabilizing the situation in the People's Republic of Angola, runs a communique of the defence ministry of the People's Republic of Angola, which has been distributed here today. Imperialists, the document points out, use for the purpose the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa which supports anti-Angolan puppet groupings, and which continues the occupation of part of the Angolan province of Cunene.

In the past few weeks, the Defence Ministry stresses, the South African military, seeking to weaken the offensive of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) against the UNITA gangs in the central part of the country, envigorated reconnaissance flights over FAPLA units, stationed in the Cunene Province. On December 14 units of South Africa's regular troops, moving towards Mulondo, began combat actions against FAPLA. Apart from South Africa's troops, now on the Angolan territory, two parachute battalions and two artillery regiments of South Africa's army have been amassed in the north of Namibia, near the frontier with the People's Republic of Angola.

The Defence Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola calls upon the FAPLA fighting men and the whole of the Angolan people to give a firm rebuff to designs of South Africa's racists and their placemen.

YAZKULIYEV ATTENDS KENYAN HOLIDAY RECEPTION

PM141147 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Holiday"]

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday, Independence Day, E.A. Lang'at, Kenyan ambassador to the USSR, held a reception. It was attended by B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and other officials.

U.S. SEEN ATTEMPTING TO 'DELUDE' VENEZUELANS

LD152159 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1517 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Caracas, 15 Dec (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Ye. Alekseyev reports:

Yet another attempt by the Reagan administration to impose on Venezuela views of the situation in Central America that are unacceptable to Latin American countries has failed.

Former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger, who arrived here at the head of the U.S. commission for Central America immediately after the unsuccessful visit by Reagan's special representative, R. Stone, tried to delude public opinion by using crude inventions about a "Soviet-Cuban military threat" to peace and security in the region. Washington's propaganda trick is quite obvious: If a "threat" exists, the United States should "regulate" the situation by military means.

The Venezuelan side told the Washington emissaries that the democratic governments of the continent reject the United States' interventionist intrigues, because they believe that the roots of the regional crisis are primarily to be found in the flagrant social injustice.

The country's president, L. Herrera, speaking at a press conference after the meeting with Kissinger, stressed that Venezuela was striving, within the framework of the Contadora group, to find a peaceful and just settlement to the crisis through democratic approaches in the political, social and economic spheres.

Kissinger 'Lie' Scored

LD152158 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 15 Dec 83

["An Old Lie" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

Former U.S. secretary of state Henry Kissinger is long known for a bent for self-publicity. He has never missed an opportunity to utter high-sounding phrases for the press with a view to attracting general attention. In so doing he has been always guided by the notorious precept of the chief of Hitlerite propaganda Josef Goebbels: For a lie to be passed off as the truth, it should be repeated as often as possible.

Kissinger also remains true to himself now that it has been again decided in the White House to draw on his wide experience in the field of foreign-policy intrigues by placing him at the head of the so-called National Commission on Central America. Upon arriving in Caracas on Wednesday, he hurried to tell journalists that the Central American countries "can live in peace without foreign intervention, specially without intervention from Cuba and the Soviet Union".

As a man who stood at the head of the U.S. Department of State for many years, Kissinger knows quite well that if anyone interferes in the affairs of Latin American states it is first of all the United States, since he himself has been privy to such actions which contradict the elementary norms of international law. Suffice it to recall his disgraceful role in the overthrow of the legitimate government of Salvador Allende in Chile or in organizing subversive actions against socialist Cuba, including preparations of attempts on the life of Fidel Castro.

And, repeating the hackneyed assertions as to "Cuban-Soviet intervention" in Central American affairs, Kissinger is telling a lie again. This time in order somehow to justify in the eyes of the Latin Americans what has no justification: the blackmail and diktat policy which the administration of his new chief -- Ronald Reagan -- pursues in their countries.

U.S. 'COORDINATED' REBEL RAIDS IN NICARAGUA

LD161121 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Managua December 16 TASS -- Counterrevolutionary mercenaries supported by the U.S. have launched another aggressive raid against Nicaragua. According to representatives of the Ministry of the Interior of the republic, about 3,000 Somoza cutthroats attacked Jinotega and Nueva Segovia departments. Their actions are coordinated by U.S. military advisers staying in Honduras. Border guards and men from the territorial people's militia units opened fire against the invaders and killed several dozens counterrevolutionaries.

ANDROPOV 'DELEGATE' TO JAN CPSU CONFERENCE

PM151611 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "On the Main Axis: Rayon Party Conferences Began Yesterday in Moscow"]

[Text] Report and election conferences have been held in Baumanskiy Zhdanovskiy, Kiyevskiy, Krasnopresnenskiy, Kuybyshevskiy, Leninskiy, Moskvoretskiy, Pervomayskiy, and Frunzenskiy Rayons.

With great enthusiasm, the conference delegates elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

The work of the rayon party conferences proceeded under the influence of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and the works and speeches of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

It is noted at the conferences that the communists and working people in the rayons, just like all Soviet people, ardently approve the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of our party and its Central Committee and Politburo and ardently support the statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It is stressed that this document manifests with new force the Soviet Union's allegiance to a peace-loving foreign policy and a principled course toward halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and reducing and ultimately completely eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

The collectives of all sectors of the capital's economy, the conferences stressed, have successfully fulfilled the 11-month targets and pledges. In examining questions of management of the economy, the communist education of working people, and internal party life, the speakers noted the increased standard of organizational and political education work among the masses.

Communists and all working people in the rayons, actively taking part in socialist competition to improve production efficiency and work quality, have advanced patriotic initiatives and undertakings under the slogans "Honor and Glory Through Labor';" "25 Shock Weeks for the 25th Anniversary of the Movement of Shock Workers and Collectives of Communist Labor"; and "1 Percent More 1 Day Earlier."

The conference delegates are attentively analyzing the experience accumulated since the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and directing communists' efforts toward accelerating the economy's changeover onto lines of intensification and leading all sectors of the national economy into the vanguard of science and technology. They are paying special attention to further strengthening discipline, imposing order in everything, intensifying the economy, and improving production organization and management.

While paying due tribute to what has been achieved, the conference participants are focusing their attention on unresolved questions, omissions, and untapped potential and reserves and are jointly working out ways and means of surmounting the shortcomings.

At the conferences, the practice of ideological and mass political work is being profoundly and comprehensively analyzed in the light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum instructions and there is exacting discussion of how to improve the activity and combat capability of each party organization -- the political nucleus of the labor collective. The conference participants stressing that the aggravated international situation requires that party organizations intensify the attack against bourgeois ideology and display implacability toward morals and views alien to us.

The communists who spoke at the conferences noted that after the 26th CPSU Congress and the 24th City party conference the efforts of party organizations were concentrated on further improving the style and methods of party leadership, developing international party democracy, enhancing the activeness of primary and shop party organizations and party groups, and improving the qualitative makeup of party ranks.

The conferences noted that party committees and bureaus must show concern for the disposition of party forces, and for increasing their influence on the affairs and life of labor collectives.

Report and election party conferences in the capital's rayons summarized the results of party committees' work during the reporting period and outlined an action program for the future.

The following first secretaries delivered CPSU raykom accountability reports: S.A. Kupreyev, Baumanskiy Raykom; P.Ye. Dikarev, Zdhanovskiy Raykom; A.V. Korovitsyn, Kiyevskiy Raykom; F.F. Kozyrev-Dal, Krasnopresnenskiy Raykom; Yu.A. Prokofyev, Kuybyshevskiy Raykom; V.A. Protopopov, Leninskiy Raykom; V.S. Sablin, Moskvoretskiy Rayon; L.I. Matveyev, Pervomayskiy Raykom; and B.A. Gryaznov, Frunzenskiy Raykom.

At all the rayon party conferences, the activity of the CPSU raykoms during the reporting period was pronounced satisfactory.

The unanimously adopted resolutions outline specific measures aimed at further improving the standard of organizational and political work by party organizations and the vanguard role of communists in all sectors of economic and sociocultural building in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and the works and speeches of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu.V. Andropov.

The conference participants unanimously adopted greetings letters to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

New party raykoms and CPSU rayon organization auditing commissions and delegates to the 25th Moscow City CPSU Organization Conference were elected at the rayon party conference.

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu.V. Andropov was elected delegate to the 25th Moscow City CPSU Organization Conference in Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon.

The following CPSU Central Committee Politburo members were elected delegates to the 25th Moscow City CPSU Organization Conference: G.A. Aliyev in Baumanskiy Rayon; M.S. Gorbachev in Leninskiy Rayon; V.V. Grishin in Moskvoretskiy Rayon; A.A. Gromyko in Kiyevskiy Rayon; G.V. Romanov in Pervomayskiy Rayon; N.A. Tikhonov in Zhdanovskiy Rayon; D.F. Ustinov in Frunzenskiy Rayon; and K.U. Chernenko in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, took part in the work of the Moskvoretskiy Rayon CPSU Organization Conference and delivered a speech.

The following spoke at the conferences: R.F. Dementyeva, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, in Pervomayskiy Rayon; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, in Frunzenskiy Rayon; L.A. Borisov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, in Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon; B.V. Nikolskiy, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, in Baumanskiy Rayon; I.N. Ponomarev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, in Zhdanovskiy Rayon; A.M. Roganov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, in Kiyevskiy Rayon; L.V. Petrov, member of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau and chairman of Moscow Council of Trade Unions, in Leninskiy Rayon; and I.B. Bugayev, candidate member of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau and chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Party Organizational Work Department in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon.

G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, took part in the work of the Baumanskiy Rayon CPSU Party Organization Conference.

Members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and leaders of the city's party and soviet organizations and of ministries and departments took part in the work of the conferences.

Yesterday plenums of the new party raykoms were held. The following were elected CPSU Raykom secretaries: S.A. Kupreyev, T.B. Chernyakova, and V.A. Korobchenko in Baumanskiy Rayon; P.Ye. Dikarev, R.V. Zhukova, and G.N. Istomin in Zhdanovskiy Rayon; A.V. Korovitsyn, A.D. Luzhkova, and V.K. Trusov in Kiyevskiy Rayon; F.F. Kozyrev-Dal, G.D. Arzhanov, and R.I. Shostakovskaya in Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon; Yu.A. Prokofyev, I.F. Komzolov, and T.A. Zuykova in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon; V.A. Protopopov, M.A. Kashcheyenkova, and V.A. Sakharov in Leninskiy Rayon; V.S. Sablin, L.V. Aleksysev, and Z.I. Kondrashina in Moskvoretskiy Rayon; L.I. Matveyev, A.P. Tsyganov, and L.P. Kezina in Pervomayskiy Rayon; and B.A. Gryaznov, V.I. Terentyev, and N.P. Yakovleva in Frunzeneskiy Rayon.

CPSU RESOLUTION ON MOLDAVIAN CP STYLE, METHODS

PM151149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On the Work of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee in Improving the Style and Methods of Party Organizations' Activity in the Light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum Decisions

The CPSU Central Committee has examined the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee's report on work to improve the style and methods of party organizations' activity in light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum.

The resolution which was adopted notes that the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's party organizations, guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and the Central Committee's November (1982) and June (1983) plenums and by the instructions of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are improving the style and methods of their activity.

Party committees have begun to display greater creative endeavor, efficiency, and purposefulness in the leadership of the national economy and in the working people's education, in resolving key economic and social tasks, and in achieving high end results. They focus their efforts on work with people directly on the spot, have reduced the number of sessions and resolutions adopted, and are striving to become more effective. State and labor discipline are strengthening, and cadres' accountability for the fulfillment of plans and contractual commitments and for the state of economic work at enterprises has become stricter. As the report and election party meetings and conferences have shown, the militancy and responsibility of primary party organizations have increased perceptibly and their influence on the life and affairs of labor collectives has strengthened.

This has promoted the growth of working people's labor and political activeness and made it possible to ensure the overfulfillment of industrial production plans and harvest the crop in an organized fashion. The republic has reached the level of 5-year plan targets for the production of national income and rates of growth of production volumes and labor productivity in industry. Positive changes have taken place in agriculture. The production and purchases of meat, milk, eggs, and wool have increased. Industrial cultivation techniques are being widely introduced for corn, sunflowers, and sugar beets. Work is under way in strain renovation and the mechanization of labor-intensive processes in viticulture, horticulture, and vegetable growing.

At the same time there has not yet been a radical improvement in the style of activity of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's party organizations. Many party committees operate on the basis of inertia and continue to incline toward bureaucratic [bumazhnyye] leadership methods. The efforts of the elected aktiv and the party apparatus are sometimes squandered of elaborating stereotyped plans and declarative decisions whose fulfillment is not properly ensured. Since the start of the 5-year plan party organs have adopted many resolutions on questions of irrigation and feed production, but plans for commissioning irrigated land and for feed procurement systematically remain unfulfilled. Party gorkoms and raykoms and their sections responsible for particular sectors not infrequently tolerate instances of taking the place of state and economic organs and duplicating their work.

The Communist Party Central Committee does not adopt effective measure to establish a genuinely party-minded, businesslike style in the activity of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers and republican ministries and departments or to overcome officious, bureaucratic methods of leadership. The number of written instructions and directives they issue and conferences and sessions they hold, far from being reduced recently, has even increased. In the first half-year the Kolkhoz Council alone held 28 republican conferences and sent about 5,000 documents to various organizations.

The party committees do not analyze in depth the processes taking place in the economy or ensure the comprehensive resolution of questions of the intensification of social production or the necessary proportionality in the development of economic sectors. At a number of industrial enterprises and in agriculture and construction, targets for increasing labor productivity and plans for new technology are systematically unfulfilled and the struggle for savings and thrift has not been launched on the necessary scale. Leaders of many labor collectives are not really concerned to introduce the team contract method on the basis of autonomous financing. In agriculture, only 3 percent of all the people working in teams are working on a single contract basis.

The return on capital investments in agriculture is falling in the republic, and the capacities of livestock complexes are only 60-70 percent utilized. Farms do not fulfill production plans and are considerably in debt to the state in terms of purchases of the main types of agricultural produce.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee tolerates laggardness in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum on improving the management of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex. The management structure remains cumbersome. In the republic, alongside rayon agroindustrial associations, there are republican and rayon kolkhoz councils which fulfill economic and administrative functions, as well as production associations of various ministries and departments and other administrative components. All this has led to parallel work and duplication and to the excessive growth of the management apparatus.

The Communist Party Central Committee and party gorkoms and raykoms do not show due concern for the fuller satisfaction of the working people's needs and growing requirements. Trade turnover plans systematically remain unfulfilled in the republic and interruptions in the trade in goods in daily demand are tolerated. In Kishinev, Beltsy, and Kriulyanskiy and a number of other rayons not everything has yet been done to impose order in the work schedules of enterprises and institutions servicing the population. The CPSU Central Committee considers it absolutely intolerable that plans for housing construction and the commissioning of schools and children's preschool institutions go unfulfilled from year to year in the republic, while considerable forces and resources are diverted for the construction of administrative buildings and other nonpriority projects. The necessary attentiveness and objectivity are not always displayed in allocating housing and examining working people's requests, statements, and letters, and at times red tape is tolerated.

Progress is slow in restructuring ideological and mass political work in line with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) plenum. This work often lacks the necessary keen, businesslike character and the necessary orientation toward the resolution of the most important economic and political tasks. Moral education, counterpropaganda, and work to develop people's internationalist awareness and atheist convictions take place insufficiently actively, without taking account of the peculiarities of different population categories and groups. The Moldavian CP Central Committee and party gorkoms and raykoms have failed to ensure that all leadership cadres are actively involved in ideological activity.

The republican party organization devotes insufficient attention to further developing the collective approach to leadership. Plenums of party committees and party meetings are not always held in an atmosphere of frank exchange of opinions. Criticizm is often expressed in a depersonalized form and is not marked by a truly principled approach, and as a result does little to help eliminate existing shortcomings.

The organization and verification of execution still constitute a bottleneck in the Moldavian CP Central Committee's work. Control of the fulfillment of decisions adopted is carried out primarily by demanding written information and reports, and not by checking on the actual state of affairs. Here the role of the secretariat and apparatus of the Moldavian CP Central Committee is not fully exercised. Workers in the Central Committee apparatus rarely go out on visits for that purpose. Most of their missions are short-term and ineffective in nature. At times there is a lack of due exactingness toward cadres as regards the strict observance of executive discipline and the norms of party ethics, and instances of window dressing, write-ups, and abuses of official position are not given a keen party appraisal.

The Communist Party Central Committee and its sections still do little to help party gorkoms and raykoms to self-analyze critically and improve their work style in the light of the tasks facing the republic.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and party gorkoms and raykoms to eliminate the shortcomings noted. They must display greater persistence in improving the style and methods of organizational and political work to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and increase the effectiveness of party leadership of the republic's public life.

It is necessary, the resolution says, to develop and establish in the activity of party organs and all leadership cadres a creative, scientific approach to the resolution of the problems which arise, a truly Leninist businesslike approach, principled party-mindedness, self-criticism, a sense of personal responsibility, and the ability to rely on the collective mind and experience of the masses, actively influence their mood, and react sensitively to working people's needs. Work to strengthen state, plan, and labor discipline, order, and organization in all sectors must be stepped up.

Party, soviet, and economic cadres must fully understand that the establishment of the Leninist style of leadership is a most important prerequisite for the successful implementation of the party's economic and social policy and of communist education.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers are instructed to adopt measures to further improve planning and economic management and the style and methods of economic activity. The efforts and attention to party, soviet, and economic organs and labor collectives must be constantly focused on the main directions of the intensification of social production: improving labor productivity and output quality on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress; ensuring the speediest assimilation and full utilization of production capacities; consistently implementing the principles of autonomous financing and the policy of thrift; and introducing the collective contract and other progressive forms of production organization. These questions must be regarded as paramount in analyzing the state of the economy, elaborating socialist pledges, concluding collective contracts, and summing up the results of competition, and in the implementation by primary party organizations of monitoring of the administration's activity.

It is necessary to adopt a more thoughtful approach, taking account of the unionwide division of labor, to the resolution of questions of the development and siting of production forces in the republic.

Party committees should fully overcome the practice of taking the place of soviet and economic organs and duplicating their work and display greater concern for the development of their own initiative and responsibility. The standard of activity of republican ministries and departments and the entire management apparatus must be raised. Manifestations of local and departmental narrowmindedness, bureaucracy, and red tape must be resolutely eradicated, on the basis of Lenin's instruction that the soviet administrative machinery must work accurately, efficiently, and rapidly.

The resolution stresses that the Moldavian SSR must make a weightier contribution to the implementation of the USSR Food Program. The republic's party organizations and working people are called upon to make better use of the potential which exists for this and make the greatest possible efforts to eliminate the debt which has been allowed to arise in the sale of agricultural products to the state. With a view to obtaining high, stable harvests and creating a firm feed base, land irrigation work must be developed widely.

It is recommended, in line with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, that the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers adopt additional measures to improve the management structure of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex, simplify and reduce the administrative and management apparatus, and abolish parallel and duplicated components. They must increase the role of the new management organs, strengthen the economic auto autonomy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, refuse to tolerate bureaucracy and petty tutelage in relation to them, and establish economic methods as the basis of the leadership of farms and of their relations with servicing enterprises and organizations.

The work style of party, soviet, trade union, and economic organs, the resolution notes, must be permeated by day-to-day concern for improving the working people's living conditions and by an attentive attitude toward them. It is necessary to establish unremitting party control over the construction and allocation of housing and the state of trade, consumer, medical, and cultural services to the population, remembering that people's mood, their labor and social activeness, and the consolidation of ties with the masses depend largely on this. It is necessary to systematically analyze citizens' letters, requests, and proposals, respond to them with animation, and wage an uncompromising struggle against any manifestations of callousness and indifference, which are incompatible with the socialist way of life.

The Communist Party Central Committee, party gorkoms and raykoms, and primary party organizations must consistently implement the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum on improving ideological work and strengthening its influence on the masses and on the entire course of economic and social development. They must bring about a decisive turn in ideological and educational activity toward real, practical tasks, endow it with the necessary purposefulness and assertiveness, and ensure its close unity with economic and organizational work. They must tirelessly enrich the content, forms, and methods of political work among the masses. They must better coordinate the efforts of all ideological organizations, directing particular attention toward increasing the effectiveness of the press, radio and television.

The international and moral education of working people must be conducted more actively and the struggle against those who relapse into the petit bourgeois mentality, against thefts and squandering of socialist property, against religious prejudices, and against the intrigues of hostile propaganda must be sharply stepped up.

The CPSU Central Committee stressed that the entire work style of party organizations and their leadership organs must reliably guarantee strict observance of the Leninist norms of party life, the further development of intraparty democracy, criticism and self-criticism, initiative, and responsibility in communists, and their active participation in the elaboration and implementation of decisions. It is necessary to strengthen in every way the principle of the collective approach is manifested not merely in form, but in substance and with the utmost consistency. The practice of holding plenums and bureau sessions of party committees and party meetings must be improved and their role and significance as collective organs of leadership must be enhanced.

In improving the style of party organizations' activity, it is necessary invariably to proceed on the basis that what is most important in leadership is not the holding of sessions and the adoption of numerous resolutions, but, as V.I. Lenin taught, "the ability to organize in practice." Systematic, effective monitoring of the fulfillment of party and government directives and the decisions adopted must become in practice a most important aspect of the work of party committees, their apparatus, and the elected aktiv.

The Communist Party Central Committee and party committees are instructed to study in depth the content of the activity of trade unions and the Komsomol and people's control organs, to involve them actively in the resolution of the tasks set, to increase their prestige, and to seek to strengthen their influence on all aspects of public life. It is important that they, in conjunction with primary party organizations, should discover and skillfully utilize the most effective forms of involving working people in the management of production and the resolution of social and consumer issues, on the basis of the provisions of the Law on Labor Collectives.

It is necessary to further improve the standard of work with cadres in the republican party organization, teach them the Leninist style, give them wide scope to display initiative, and cultivate a self-critical attitude toward the results achieved and the requirement for constant, committed contact with people.

The main avenue on which all work with cadres must be focused today is that of increasing executive discipline and responsibility to the party and people for the task set. Party organizations are called upon to ensure that every leader is up to his position, executes his duty conscientiously, and sets a moral example to the working people.

It is necessary to resolutely stamp out manifestations of conceit, arrogance, and coarse behaviour, and to refuse to tolerate any compromises in relations to those who embark on the path of deceiving the state, abuse their official position, and violate the norms of party morality and to deal with them with the utmost strictness for this. It is necessary to constantly bear in mind that the lack of due party exactingness and unjustified leniency toward those who behave incorrectly and commit unseemly acts can lead to the degeneration of individual workers and cause serious damage to our common cause.

DETAILS OF LEADERSHIP'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Moscow Report Conferences

LD101629 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] District report and election party conferences started in Moscow today. Communists of the Moskvoretskiy District analyzed the work of party organizations and labor collectives with interest and a feeling of deep responsibility. Examining matters concerning the administration of the economy, communist education of working people, and internal party life, speakers noted a growth in the level of organizational and politico-educative work among the masses. The delegates revealed work deficiencies and made proposals to improve the style and methods of leadership and to raise the frontline role of communists. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom made a speech at the conference.

Report and election party conferences were also held today in a number of other districts in the capital. They summed up results of work done by party committees in the period under review, and outlined future action programs.

Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took part in the work of the report and election conference of the Baumanskiy District party orgnization.

Aliyev Chairs Meetings

LD102036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] On 9 December, under the chairmanship of Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, there was a session of the USSR Council of Ministers commission for matters concerning the building up of the Baykal-Amur Railroad.

It was noted at the session that, in accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress, the building of the railroad is proceeding at a high rate. From year to year the construction workers overfulfill plans and tasks. National economic freight is carried on many sectors of the railroad. At the same time, along the entire route from Lake Baykal to the Amur, well-built housing, schools, hospitals, kindergartens, creches, and other amenities are being constructed.

At the same time, it was noted that the construction of certain projects on the railroad is proceeding at too slow a rate and the work is not kept up to the required quality. At the commission session, ways of eliminating the existing shortcomings were indicated, and tasks were set for 1984 on the basis of the decisions of the November 1982 and June 1983 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum.

The Ministries of Transport Construction and Railways and a number of other ministries and departments taking part in the building of the railroad are to complete the laying of the main track in 1984 on all sectors of the line and are to improve work in preparing it for use and are to expand the construction of technical production buildings, structures and station sidings.

Taking part in the work of the commission were Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; USSR ministers; department heads and responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab, USSR Gosstroy, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

Speeches were made at the commission session by Comrades Aliyev and Dolgikh.

12 Dec Moscow Soiree

LD122037 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Excerpt] A solemn soiree was held today in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions devoted to the 250th anniversary of the birth of [name indistinct], outstanding thinker, teacher, and founder of Turkmen classical literature.

Present were Comrades Aliyev, Demichev, Zimyanin, Gapurov, Yazkuliyev, Shauro, Menteshashvili, eminent figures in literature and the arts, and representatives of the public.

Demichev Meets Diplomats

LD291748 Moscow Televsion Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Nov 83

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture, today met the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Moscow. The foreign diplomats have been told about the achievements of the multinational Soviet culture, the Leninist principles of its development, and the decision of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum on ideological questions.

Demichev at Piano Competition

LD302327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The festive closing of the All-Union Rakhmaninov Piano Competition took place in the Great Hall of the Conservatory. The winners of the creative competition, who were awarded honorary prizes, gave a concert. Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, was present at the close of the competition.

Demichev at Soiree

LD020030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Excerpts] TASS Moscow correspondent reports: There was a joyful encounter today with the work of the outstanding master of the stage, Mikhail Ivanovich Tsarev, for the audience that came to the USSR's Academy "Malyy" Theater for a festive soiree. It was devoted to his 80th birthday and the 60th anniversary of the artist's creative activity.

The soiree was attended by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

Soiree To Honor Printer

LD142027 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] This year, following a decision by UNESCO, the 400th anniversary of the death of the first printer, Ivan Fedorov, is being widely marked. A festive soiree was held in Moscow today in the Column Hall of the House of Unions, attended by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Cental Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; cultural and scientific figures; and representatives of labor collectives.

15 Dec Moscow Soiree

LD152311 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A festive soiree devoted to the 70th anniversary of the birth of Mukan Tulebayev, one of the founders of Kazakh Soviet music, a people's artist of the USSR State Prize winner, was held in Moscow today at the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions.

The soiree was attended by Comrades Aliyev, Demichev, and Zimyanin; Comrade Shauro, head of the Culture Department of the CPSU Central Commitee; figures in the art world; and representatives of the public.

Opening the soiree, Tikhon Khrennikov, first secretary of the Board of the USSR Composers Union, stressed that the life of Mukan Tulebayev, an aritist and patriot, had been an example of selfless service to the party and the Soviet fatherland. Many of his works have forever become part of the treasury of the land of the soviets' multinational culture.

A speech was also delivered by Comrade Kozybayev, secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

Shcherbitskiy at Conference

LD102309 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] A city report and election conference was held in Krivoy Rog today. The delegates paid a great deal of attention to ways in whch to be more thrifty in the use of fuel, power, raw and other material resources, and pointed out ways to eliminate delays in the production of individual types of products.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, spoke at the conference.

The conference delegates stated their total support and warm approval for Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement and the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of our party and the purposeful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo to avert the threat of war and preserve peace for present and future generations.

Kuznetsov Presents Awards

LD061352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today presented State Prizes in the Kremlin to a group of activists of science and culture, and to military commanders.

The Order of Lenin was presented to Academician [as heard] Rykalin, and the Order of October Revolution to (Tsarev), people's artist of the USSR. Orders of the Labor Red Banner were also awarded.

A scroll awarding the military ranks and the Marshal's Star were presented to Army General Belikov. Scrolls awarding the honorary title of people's artist of the USSR were received by Mosfilm Studios artists (Gluzkiy) and (Gurchenko); and by Rozanov, people's architect of the USSR, director of the Medintsev Design and Research Institute.

Comrade Kuznetsov, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, cordially greeted those who received awards and wished them new successes in their work for the benefit of the socialist homeland. Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium also greeted the award recipients.

Marchuk, Vorotnikov at RSFSR Meeting

PM141602 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Dec 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined the question of steps to accelerate scientific and technical progress in the RSFSR economy. In accordance with the course of comprehensive intensification of social production worked out by the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, the scale on which the achievements of science and technology are being exploited has increased substantially. However, as the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Steps To Accelerate Scientific, and Technical Progress in the National Economy" noted, the organization of this work in the country is still not fully meeting the task set by the party of combining at work the advantages of our socialist system and the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers has noted that the republic's ministries and departments are not showing the proper persistence in implementing a unified scientific and technical policy. Responsibility for the technical standard of production and the quality of output and for increasing its competitiveness is low, and scientific breakthroughs and the potential of sector scientific research, design, project design, and technological organizations, and VUZes are being poorly exploited.

A draft RSFSR Council of Ministers resolution on the given problem was examined at the session. Taking part in the discussion were Academician G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, the leaders of republic ministries and department, and scientists.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium discussed the question of serious shortcomings in the work of the republic Ministry of the Fish Industry in producing marketable fish. This ministry's attention was drawn to the unsatisfactory work on increasing production of marketable fish and to serious deficiencies permitted in developing the farming of marketable fish.

Proposals were also looked at for holding an experiment on improving the systems of management and economic mutual relations in the Glazunovskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association in Orel Oblast and the Vologda Oblast Agro-Industrial Association.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Nuriyev at Kolkhoz Council

PM151520 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Dec 83 p 3

[Ye. Petrakov article: "Kolkhoz Council Discussion"]

[Text] A routine session of the Union Kolkhoz Council has been held in Moscow. It was opened by V.K. Mesyats, chairman of the council and USSR agriculture minister. A speech on the state of, and measures for increasing the efficient use of reclaimed land in light of the demands stemming from the directions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was delivered by A.P. Chubarov, deputy chairman of the Union Kolkhoz Council.

The keynote speaker and the other speakers noted that as a result of the consistent implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy the area of reclaimed land in kolkhozes has reached 15.6 million hectares, which represents 49 percent of the total of such land in the country. Kolkhoz councils together with agricultural organs are carrying out significant work to make better use of the improved land. Farms' material and technical base for increasing output on irrigated and drained land is being strengthened. Scientifically substantiated farming methods have been elaborated, in accordance with which the kolkhozes are improving the structure of sowing areas and the use of fertilizers, assimilating crop rotation systems, and introducing industrial crop cultivation techniques.

As a result, yields are increasing, and grain, cotton, and feed harvests are growing. At the same time, the session noted, there are many serious deficiencies in the use of reclaimed land. They are frequently still not producing the proper returns, especially in RSFSR and Latvian SSR kolkhozes. The full dose of organic and mineral fertilizers is not always applied, the water balance is not maintained and also deadlines for irrigation operations, tending of plants, and the gathering of the harvest are not met. Reclaimed land's efficiency is often reduced due to the low technical standard of irrigation and drainage systems since the way they are installed diverges from the plans.

The union council adopted a resolution mapping out specific steps to increase efficient use of reclaimed land in kolkhozes.

The union council analyzed the work of Belorussian kolkhoz union councils in the sociocultural development of the countryside.

Taking part in the Union Kolkhoz Council's work were Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; and executives from ministries and departments.

Demirchyan Visits Exhibition

GF141532 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1830 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] The republican exhibition entitled "The Man and the Soil for One Work" consists of approximately 180 works by Armenian artists and opened at the arts center prior to the celebrations of the 63d anniversary of the establishment of Soviet rule in Armenia. The various exhibited works describe the revolutionary history of the Armenian people, the bright day of the republic today; and portray those individuals by whose hands the shape of the republic's cities and villages are changing. The paintings and sculptures and pictures represent the daily creative work of the Armenian people in the solidarity family of the fraternal Soviet peoples. The specialists note that this has always been the main theme in the artistic creations of the republic.

The "Man and the Soil" exhibition was visited today by Comrades Karen Demirchyan, Babken Sarkisov, Karlen Dallakyan, Karlen Gambaryan, Alexan Kirakosyan, first deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; Yuriy Khodzhamiryan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; Sarkis Muradyan, chairman of the Armenian Artists Union Administration and candidate member of the USSR Academy of Arts, discussed various works.

GEORGIAN CP'S KOLBIN NEW ULYANOVSK OBKOM CHIEF

PM151613 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Dec 83 First Edition p 2

[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA/TASS report: "Plenum of Ulyanovsk CPSU Obkom"]

[Text] A 15 December plenum of Ulyanovsk CPSU Obkom examined an organizational question. The plenum released I.M. Kuznetsov from the duties of CPSU obkom secretary in connection with his reassignment.

Member of the CPSU Central Committee G.V. Kolbin, who was previously second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, was elected first secretary of Ulyanovsk CPSU Obkom.

The plenum was addressed by Ye.K. Ligachev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

AZERBAIJAN CP HOLDS PLENUM, ELECTS NEW MEMBERS

GF091010 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee held its plenum on 8 November. The plenum discussed the duties of the Azerbaijan party organization regarding the realization of the decision reached by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers (?for the strengthening of scientific and technical measures) in the economic field. Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, read a report at the plenum.

Comrades Musayev, first secretary of the Baku City party committee; Boris Kevorkov, first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast party committee; (Golobeh), second secretary of the Nakhichevan Oblast party committee; Memmedova, metal worker of the Baku [words indistinct] Factory; Ashirov, first secretary of the Khanlar Rayon party committee; Abdullayev, president of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences; Bagirli, first secretary of the Kirovabad City party committee; Namik Aliyev, minister of the Azerbaijan petroleum refining and petrochemical industry; Guseynov, chairman of the Azerbaijan State Committee for Construction Affairs; (Besceva), mechanic of the [words indistinct] production union; Ismailov, [title indistinct]; Kurban Aliyev, minister of higher and secondary specialized education; and Sadykly, chief of the Azerbaijan Civil Aviation Administration, addressed the debate on the subject. Comrade Bagirov also addressed the debate.

An appropriate decision was reached on the subject discussed. The plenum then discussed matters related to the organization. Cómrade Kasumova was elected as secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. Comrade Mekhtiyev was elected as secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum relieved Musayev, who was elected as the first secretary of the Baku City party committee, from his posts of secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Department for Construction and Municipal Services.

The plenum relieved Comrades Guseynov and Kovtunov from their posts as members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Comrade Ragimov from his post as candidate member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. The plenum elected Comrade Mustafayev, candidate member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, as member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade (?Bulgarev), CPSU Central Committee sector chief, and Comrade Georgiyev, responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee, (?also addressed) the session of the plenum.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT DEPUTY MINISTER CRITICIZED

PM141532 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 14 December Morning Edition carries on page 2 a 1,300-word report by special correspondent A. Frolov under the heading "Why the Director Was Dismissed: From a Session of the USSR People's Control Committee." Frolov reports shortcomings discovered at the Tyumen Battery Plant, where "the production of output, in volume and physical indicators, is falling every year" and plans and contractual commitments are unfulfilled, heading to disruptions in the motor and agricultural machinery industries and in transport services. A check reportedly revealed that B. Gusarov, the plant director, "worked in a slipshod fashion." The USSR People's Control Committee's decision was unanimous: "To dismiss B.N. Gusarov, director of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry's Tyumen Battery Plant, from his post for flagrant violations of state discipline and unsatisfactory organization of record-keeping of finished products, which created the conditions for writeups and other abuses, and for an irresponsible attitude to the safekeeping and utilization of material assets." The case was passed on to the USSR Prosecutor's Office for investigation. Frolov reports that V. Vasilenko, director of Svirsk Vostsibelement Plant, which is also failing to fulfill commitments for battery production, was fined.

Frolov states that V. Moiseyev, head of the Soyuzelektroistochnik Association, to which the above enterprises belong, was found to have "tolerated violations of plan and state discipline at subordinate enterprises and authorized amendments to plan targets," for which he was given a warning. The report concludes:

"G. Voronovskiy, first deputy minister of the electrical equipment industry, was present at the committee session. He too had to hear many bitter words. It was stated frankly that G. Voronovskiy exercised insufficient control over the activity of the association and its enterprises, is weak in holding its leaders and enterprise directors responsible for the fulfillment of the state plans set, and tolerates many instances of violations of plan and contractual discipline.

"The People's Control Committee drew G. Voronovskiy's attention to the shortcomings uncovered by the check, and took note of his statement that the ministry will call to account those leaders of the Soyuzelektroistochnik Association and enterprises who do not fulfill contractual commitments.

"Last year, of the 13 production associations and enterprises which produce batteries, 8 failed to cope with the production plan and 12 with contract deliveries. In the first 9 months of this year the plan for the production of motor vehicle batteries was 92.3 percent fulfilled. This makes it possible to say that the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, which works successfully on the whole, has slackened its control of the fulfillment of plan targets by the sector's enterprises and of record-keeping and storage of material assets."

LEGAL EDUCATION WORK IN RAILROAD INDUSTRY VIEWED

PM141447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Legal Education Tasks Discussed"]

[Text] Ways of further stepping up legal education work in railroad transport labor collectives in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums were examined by the participants in an extended session of the interdepartmental coordinating and methodological council for legal propaganda attached to the USSR Ministry of Justice, held in Moscow 13 December.

The report of V.N. Ginko, first deputy minister of railways, and the speeches of A.Ya. Sukharev, chairman of the council and USSR first deputy minister of justice; N.A. Bazhenov, USSR first deputy general prosecutor; and others devoted particular attention to the need for more active ultilization of all means of legal propaganda and legal education to strengthen labor and state discipline, ensure the safekeeping of freight, and combat thefts and other infringements of the law in railroad transport.

The council adopted recommendations for the central law enforcement organs, and public organizations providing for further improving the quality and effectiveness of legal propaganda measures, extending the network of legal education in transport organizations, and improving the legal training of economic leaders and representatives of the public taking part in preventing infringements of the law.

Taking part in the work of the coordinating and methodological council were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, AUCCTU, Komsomol Central Committee, and other central state and public organs, and representatives of the press, radio, and television.

BRIEFS

REFORMING CRIMEAN OBLISPOLKOM ACTIVITY -- The Ukrainian Council of Ministers has adopted a decision on the work performed by the Crimean Oblispolkom to organize the control of and checking into the implementation of party and government decisions in accordance with the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the decisions of the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress and the November 1982 Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. The Ukrainian Council of Ministers has obligated the Crimean Oblispolkom to radically reform the work of the oblispolkom, of rayispolkoms and gorispolkoms, paying particular attention to the intensification of oganizational work directly in the field, and to the further consolidation of state, labor, and executive discipline. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0330 GMT 29 Nov 83 AU]

EARLY DEC WEATHER, CROPS SITUATION REPORTED

PM141500 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Dec 83 p 4

[Agrometeorologist A. Grishina report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the USSR's European territory the cold weather was replaced by warm weather in many places during the first 10-day period of December. In the Central Chernozem and North Caucasus regions air temperature were near normal. On most of the territory the maximum air temperature rose to 1-7 degrees above zero on individual days, and in North Caucasus it rose to 10-18 degrees.

In the Kuban, Stavropol Kray, and the south of Rostov Oblast winter grain crops were growing during the day. The rain that fell (11-30 mm, and more in some places) replenished the productive moisture reserves in the soil. In the other areas of the European territory winter grain crops were in a state of winter dormancy.

In the northern, the east of the northwest, and the north of the Volga-Vyatka regions, most of the Urals region, and in Saratov and Orenburg Oblasts the snow cover was 15-30-cm deep. In most of the other regions it did not exceed 1-5 cm. The minimum soil temperature at winter crop-tillering-node depth was in the main between 6-8 degrees, and in some places between minus 9-11 degrees, which presented no danger to their wintering.

In the Transcaucasian republics average air temperatures were 2-5 degrees above normal and rose to 17-21 degrees. Winter grain crops were growing.

Unusually warm weather continued in Siberia and Kazakhstan. The average air temperature for the 10-day period was 7-12 degrees above normal in Siberia and 3-7 degrees above normal in Kazakhstan. Maximum temperatures were above zero everywhere and rose to between 0-6 degrees in agricultural areas, between 7-16 degrees in southern oblasts of Kazakhstan, and between 17-20 degrees in the extreme south of the republic. During individual nights, however, minimum air temperatures fell sharply. On most of the territory the soil was frozen to a depth of between 10-50 cm and in East Siberia 30-90 cm. In West Siberia winter crops were under a snow cover whose depth was in the main between 10-20 cm.

In the Far East warm weather prevailed. The average air temperature for the 10-day period was 2-5 degrees above normal. There was a snow cover everywhere of between 10-25 cm. The soil was frozen to a depth of 20-50 cm, in individual rayons of Maritime Kray the ground was thawing.

In Central Asian republics it was warm at the beginning of the 10-day period. Then temperatures fell sharply, it rained and in some places the rain changed into snow. Frosts were observed everywhere. By the beginning of the second 10-day period temperatures here rose again.

USTINOV 14 DEC ADDRESS TO ARMY VETERANS

PM151236 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 83 Second Edition pp 1-2

[Speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, at 14 December Moscow meeting between USSR Defense Ministry leadership and Armed Forces veterans: "Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov's Speech"; carried under general heading: "Example of Selfless Service to the Motherland"]

[Text] Dear comrades! Our meeting today with you, the veterans of the valiant Armed Forces, is taking place in the spirit of the party's fine Leninist tradition. It is the logical continuation of the meeting with party, labor, and Armed Forces veterans held this August at the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov delivered a vivid, interesting speech at the meeting at the CPSU Central Committee. He noted the veterans' great services and assessed highly their active participation in implementing the domestic and foreign policy of the party and government and in consolidating the motherland's economic and defense might. Yuriy Vladimirovich defined the veterans' tasks and ways of using their experience to resolve topical problems of improving the developed socialist society and fulfilling the historic plans of the 26th party congress and the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums.

The Soviet veterans and servicemen of the Armed Forces and the entire people welcomed this speech with total approval. Yuriy Vladimirovich's advice and recommendations met with an ardent response because they organically combine the wisdom of older generations -- the fighters for the building of socialism and communism -- with the younger generations' enthusiasm and fervor.

The Armed Forces veterans, who gave the best years of their lives and in many cases their entire conscious lives to a hard and noble cause -- serving the socialist fatherland in the ranks of its defenders -- enjoy enormous respect among the Soviet people.

If I were asked what has always distinguished and continues to distinguish those whom we rightly call by the honorable title of Armed Forces veteran, I would reply as follows: above all their boundless loyalty to the Communist Party, their selfless devotion to their people, their constant readiness to defend the Soviet motherland, surmounting any hardships, and spurning death. An Armed Forces veteran is a man who has accomplished a combat exploit, who bears the Soviet people's lofty spiritual and moral values, who has tremendous experience of martial labor both in peace and in the grim years of the war. He is the marshal or soldier, general or sergeant, officer or ensign, infantryman or seaman, airman or tank crew member, artilleryman or missile troops servicemen -- people of all military ranks and professions.

Today the hair of even the youngest Great Patriotic War veterans is turning gray. That is natural. There are fewer and fewer veterans in the ranks. The majority have gone into the reserve or have retired. Those whose health permits it are working in peaceful employment, in the national economy. Here too they are setting examples of patriotism, high responsibility, discipline, and skillful creative labor. Orders and medals for peaceful labor have joined many veterans' combat awards.

And those veterans who are enjoying deserved leisure are by no means living only on their memories alone. With a good knowledge of the past, they can consider the present more deeply and see the future more clearly.

Today's problems perturb them to the depths of their souls. And they are bringing their words as party members to the working masses and young people, thereby helping to resolve the tasks facing the party and people.

Dear comrades: Our meeting's businesslike, friendly atmosphere and your frank statements attest to the fact that we have had a useful, interesting talk about how to make better and even more fruitful use of your rich experience for the further consolidation of the country's defense. The proposals and advice you have voiced will be considered. They will help to carry out the training of the troops and naval forces and the young people's military-patriotic education more successfully and to prepare them to defend the motherland. A big thank you to you for that!

Our meeting is one more substantial confirmation of the unity of all generations of Soviet servicemen, their close cohesion around the Communist Party's Central Committee, and their undivided support for the Leninist course of its domestic and foreign policy.

Only a little time is left before the end of 1983. This year has been filled with important events in Soviet people's lives and has become a year of great labor achievements. Our entire people are working persistently on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the instructions of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov. Today the land of the soviets can tackle tasks of the most complex dimensions and time scales -- tasks like the installation of the Baykal-Amur railroad, the gigantic Urgengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, and powerful AESes.

This year's preliminary results are gratifying. In the past 11 months the growth in the overall volume of industrial production in the USSR by comparison with the same period last year was 4.1 percent, as against 3.2 percent in the year's plan. Labor productivity rose 3.6 percent. Marked advances have been made in implementing the Energy and Food Programs. The sectors that determine scientific and technical progress are developing stably. Improvements have taken place in virtually all spheres of the national economy.

Since the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum the working people's sociopolitical activeness has increased. Organization and plan and labor discipline are growing. The entire rhythm of our life has become more precise and its tone has improved. The Armed Forces servicemen are making a substantial contribution to the nationwide cause of communist building.

All this gratifies us. But, of course, we are far from being seduced by the successes achieved and we have no illusions that we have already found all the formulas for rapid headway. We realize that we have many difficulties ahead of us. The main thing is to ensure that everything outlined by the party is implemented. The USSR's economic and defense might is strengthening. Soviet people can be proud of the fruit of their labor!

Our people are having to resolve their constructive tasks under complex foreign policy conditions. The features of the present international situation were profoundly and comprehensively revealed in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement. Let me dwell, therefore, only on a few questions of the Soviet Union's struggle to prevent war and preserve and strengthen peace. This struggle is extremely topical today because of the reckless militarist course steered by the present U.S. Administration.

The "crusade" declared by President Reagan against socialism as a social system is essentially an expression not only of the ideology but also of the actual policy of the extreme reactionary forces of the United States and of the Western countries that act in concert with them.

Washington is seeking come what may to break the existing approximate military-strategic equilibrium between the United States and the USSR and between the NATO and Warsaw Pact states and to achieve military superiority over us.

To this end the military expenditure of the United States and its allies is being increased unprecedently, qualitatively new systems of nuclear and conventional weapons are being created increasingly rapidly, armed forces groupings are being built up in various parts of the world, and plans are being drawn up to militarize space.

Pursuing a policy of strength and crude diktat, U.S. imperialism is impudently interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states, perpetrating flagrant piracy in Grenada, Lebanon, Nicaragua, and El Salvador, and creating crisis situations in other parts of the world. The United States is stepping up confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. Washington is aggravating the situation on literally all salients, all along the front of confrontation between the forces of peace and war, the forces of democracy and socialism and the forces of reaction. As a result not only are explosive situations arising in individual regions but the threat of nuclear war to the whole world is mounting.

Washington is also drawing other countries into the orbit of its military preparations.

The deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe that has now begun poses an extraordinary danger to the cause of peace. We can only marvel at the zeal with which some responsible West European statesmen, under cover of the myth of the "Soviet military threat" and contrary to the will of the majority of their own populations, are persistently dragging the U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles into their own "garden" and turning their countries' territories into bridgeheads for a nuclear war against the USSR. Has history taught them nothing? After all, on the eve of World War II there were politicians in the West who played into the aggressor's hand with their might. Then too they camouflaged their subversive activity against peace with anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. It is well known how this ended and the price the peoples paid for their shortsighted policy.

The Soviet people well remember the lessons of the last war and draw the necessary conclusions.

As you know from Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement, the USSR has ceased further participation in the talks on questions of limiting nuclear arms in Europe. We could not have done otherwise, since the United States and its NATO partners have, by their actions, wrecked the possibility of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement at these talks. Had we continued to participate in the talks, we would have only helped cover up the actions by the United States and other NATO countries aimed at undermining European and international security.

The Soviet leadership has been forced to take the necessary countermeasures in connection with the siting of new U.S. missiles in Europe. The Soviet Union is cancelling the pledges it assumed unilaterally, whose purpose was to create more favorable conditions for successful conclusion of the talks, including the moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear means in our country's European part.

The preparatory work for the installation of increased-range operational-tactical missiles on the territory of the GDR and the CSSR being carried out by agreement with the GDR and CSSR Governments is being speeded up.

In view of the fact that by siting its missiles in Europe the United States is increasing the nuclear theat to the USSR, corresponding Soviet means will be deployed in the ocean regions and seas. In terms of their performance -- range, yield, accuracy, and, the main thing, flight time -- these means will be adequate to meet the threat created to us and our allies by the U.S. missiles being sited in Europe.

Our defense potential is not, of course, confined to missiles. If necessary, other countermeasures will be taken against any actions by the U.S. Administration aimed at breaking the European or the overall strategic balance.

Our countermeasures -- and this has been clearly said in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement -- will be kept within limits ensuring that the military equilibrium is not disturbed.

Soviet people entirely and fully approve the decisions taken by the USSR and its allies in order to ensure their security. We will continue to do everything to avert the threat of war and preserve peace.

As you can see, comrades, the situation in the world is highly tense. But no matter how complicated the military-political situation may be, there is no point in dramatizing it. The socialist community countries are standing shoulder-to-shoulder and actively working with the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and security for the peoples. The developing states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, the Nonaligned Movement, and the international workers and communist movement are playing an increasing role in international affairs. The mass antiwar struggle has acquired truly unprecedented scope all over the world. In brief, the forces capable of preventing a nuclear war are growing day by day.

A sober evaluation of the present situation in all its gravity must show that imperialism is far from omnipotent. Nor do its threats frighten us. The Soviet people have strong nerves. We people of the older generation have experienced times that have been much harder than the present. We will find sufficient strength and resources to stand up for our own interests and the interests of our friends and allies!

Several generations of our people have created through their heroic and intense labor a mighty economic, scientific, and technical potential -- the firm material base of the Soviet state's defense capability and its Armed Forces' combat might. Fundamental changes have occurred in the technical equipment of the Army and the Navy over the past few years. The combat capability of formations, units, and ships has increased. Soviet military science and military art have undergone new development and are continuing to develop.

The efficiency of operational and combat training has increased in all branches of the Armed Forces. Personnel's political and military education is being actively conducted. Soviet soldiers manifest great industry and responsibility and, when necessary, set examples of courage and heroism in giving international assistance to friends and allies. Our cooperation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states and other friendly countries is becoming increasingly close. It can be boldly said that our Army and Navy have risen to a qualitatively higher level enabling them to resolve combat tasks more reliably.

Even more responsible tasks have arisen for Armed Forces' personnel in connection with the sharply deterioration in the international situation and the increase in the military danger to our country. The main one among them is constant concern to further enhance the readiness of the Army and Navy to repulse aggression, wherever it may originate.

There is high vigilance on the part of all soldiers and even more strenuous efforts by them in combat and political training and in strengthening military discipline.

Comrades! Your speeches make it clear that you are well aware of the complexity of the present international situation and the resultant increased tasks in consolidating the country's defense capability and enhancing the Armed Forces' combat readiness, and that you are helping to successfully resolve them so far as you are able.

Active and broad participation in the military-patriotic education of Soviet people is a most important sector of our activity.

The party seeks military-patriotic education as an inalienable component of communist education and one of the most urgent tasks of enhancing the Soviet state's defense capability. Propaganda of the heroic traditions of the party, the Soviet people, and the Armed Forces is being conducted on a broad front. These traditions are a vast asset. They are being passed on like a baton by the older generations to the young. They are a mighty source of our high morale.

It is highly important to pay even greater attention to the military-patriotic education of young people and to the nurturing of steadfast and convinced fighters for the communist ideals who are profoundly aware of their personal responsibility for the future of the socialist fatherland and its defense capability.

Soviet reality confirms at each step that the overwhelming majority of our young contemporaries devote all their strength and knowledge and all their bubbling energy to the building of communism and the defense of its gains.

Today's young people -- and we must always remember and take this into account -- are our replacements. They are the future of the socialist society. The foremost task of veterans is to help young people to continue to be worthy successors to the revolutionary, combat, and labor accomplishments of the older generations of the Soviet people.

When working with young people we must not stint on kind words and fatherly help. Experience must be more generously shared. Life's experience, in Yuriy Vladmirovich Andropov's words, is like a summit from which, once you have climbed it, you can get a better view of the horizons ahead.

Everyone prepared to enter the ranks of the motherland's armed defenders must be well aware of his constitutional duty, profoundly realize the lofty historical mission of the Soviet Armed Forces, and have a clear idea of the heroic past and the present routine of the Army and the Navy and of the trials which may befall him if the aggressor dares interrupt our people's peaceful labor.

Great significance attaches to veterans' work in helping young people of predraft age to acquire elementary military knowledge and the habits of military labor and military service and to become masters of military-technical specialities. The present stage in the Armed Forces' development makes higher demands than before as regards military discipline. The molding in young people of an understanding of the essence of conscious military discipline must begin with the initial military training of tecnagers in secondary schools and vocational and technical colleges, at enterprises, in kolkhozes, and within the DOSAAF system.

A definite system of military-patriotic education has taken shape in many republics, krays, and oblasts. Great multifaceted work is beong done in Volgograd Oblast, for example, where the greatest battle against the Hitlerite invaders took place during the Great Patriotic War.

There veterans have conducted thousands of lessons of courage in schools and pioneer camps and thousands of heart-to-heart talks with draftees and young servicemen. Over the past 2 years more than 570,000 of the oblast's schoolchildren, united in search detachments of Red Pathfinders, have participated in tours of sites of nationwide glory. As a result, hundreds upon hundreds of names of previously unknown heroes of Stalingrad have been established.

The military-patriotic work of veterans in Belorussia, the Ukraine, and a number of Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics deserves high appraisal.

And yet far from full use is still being made of the existing potential for the military-patriotic education of young people. This is shown, in particular, by the political naivete of individual young people who have just put on military uniforms and by elements of complacency and carelessness in their behavior. Some of them still do not fully realize what a great responsibility they assumed when they took the military oath. Instances of indiscipline, social passiveness, and dependence also cannot fail to create concern. Of course, there are not many young people like this. But they do exist. The annoying gap in their education must be filled by thoughtful work. And here you veterans, too, can and must have your weighty say.

The demand of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum that red tape and formalism be prevented in ideological work with young people is very important. It is necessary not simply to retell well-known truths and to use stereotypes but to purposefully shape an active life stance in young people, using material from living reality, and to try to ensure that conviction of the righteousness of our great Leninist cause and the fairness of the socialist way of life is embodied in their deeds and actions.

The party repeatedly emphasizes the need to enhance the militancy of our propaganda in every possible way, to impart an increasingly assertive nature to the struggle against ideology that is alien to us, and to foster in the motherland's defenders a burning class hatred for the enemies of socialism and peace.

The high ideological commitment and political awareness of Soviet people have always been and still are our very great achievement. We must continue to preserve for ourselves this very important advantage!

Broad potential for strengthening military-patriotic work is being opened up in connection with the upcoming celebration next year of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet troops' outstanding victories in operations of the Great Patriotic War such as the Belorussian, the Iasi-Kishinev, and other operations. In 1985 we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victories in the Vistula-Oder and Berlin operations and the 40th anniversary of our great victory over fascist Germany. In celebrating these glorious anniversaries on a nationwide scale as portenous dates in the heroic history of the Soviet country and the Armed Forces, it is necessary to use concrete facts and events to show intelligibly and vividly the unparalleled exploit of the people and the Army, to propagandize the Soviet people's courage and mass heroism at the front and in the rear, to explain the sources of the socialist state's strength and invincibility, and to expose bourgeois falsifiers of world war history.

It would be very good if we could complete in time for the 40th anniversary of our victory in the Great Patriotic War the writing of historical outlines of the combat path of those units, ships, and formations which do not have them yet, and complete the setting up of museums and rooms of their combat glory.

Today we address words of profound gratitude to the Soviet War Veterans Committee, its sections, and councils of veteran comrades in arms, which unite hundreds of thousands of frontline heroes whose souls grow not old. We value highly your military patriotic work, comrades, and your active participation together with international veterans' organizations in the struggle for peace and to prevent a new world war. The voice of the USSR's frontline soldiers in support of our state's peace-loving foreign policy and for peace and detente must resound still more weightily in the world arena.

Work with young people in the Army and Navy is a crucial sector for employing the experience, strength, and knowledge of veterans. There is no need to demonstrate that weapons, however powerful they might be, cannot in themselves ensure victory. It is achieved by people who have high moral-political and professional training and who are capable, as V.I. Lenin pointed out, of "knowledgeably utilizing the latest improvements in military hardware."

Who, if not you, whose party, army, or naval service adds up to dozens of years, will assist the military training of young soldiers and sailors and strengthen their communist conviction and their readiness to act with weapon in hand at any moment to defend the socialist homeland! Who, if not you, by speaking about your difficult but fine combat youth and generously sharing your experience, will suggest to young servicemen the most correct paths to military skill and convince them of the vital need for strict observance of regulation order and iron military discipline! The experience, knowledge, and worldly wisdom of veterans must not remain in reverse. They must be fully devoted to the patriotic cause of the education of the young generation.

What attitude should be taken to experience of the past? Of course, combat experience of the last war must not be transferred mechanically to the present day. Time and the development of military hardware and of military matters as a whole have made inexorable amendments. However, there are theses of lasting significance. They have been verified in the fire of battles, entered military regulations and military rituals, and become combat traditions. It is important to make as wide use as possible of these theses based on the multifaceted experience of frontline soldiers and veterans of the Armed Forces in the combat and political training of Army and Navy personnel.

Work with young people in the Army and Navy must be organized in such a fashion that they profoundly understand the complexity of the international situation and the increased threat of the war being prepared by imperialism, that they display an attitude of great responsibility toward the execution of their military duty, and that they do everything to raise the combat readiness of their subunit, unit, or ship. Each meeting between a veteran and servicemen must leave a beneficial impression upon the young souls and give them a charge of ideological staunchness, Soviet patriotism, friendship between the USSR peoples, and socialist internationalism. It must help nurture the necessary moral and combat qualities, teach them to act in combat exercise situations as if they were at the front, and generate a desire for feats in the name of our great multinational motherland.

We have quite a few examples of active and effective work by veterans in the Army and the Navy. Allow me, dear comrades, to wish you new and great successes!

The professional development and maturation of young officers are an object of our special concern. Almost one-half of military cadres today are officers under the age of 30. The proportion of such officers actually in formations and units is considerably greater. Each of us understands that the present and the future of the Armed Forces depend largely upon the efficiency of work with young officers and the quality of their training.

It is, after all, young officers who are closest to the soldier and sailor, the sergeant and petty officer and who educate and train them. To transmit our rich experience to young people and help them acquire practical tempering more quickly -- this is our permanent task.

An especially great role is played by those veterans who are still in the combat ranks today, occupy leading positions in the Army and Navy, or continue to work as lecturers in military academies and schools. It is truly invaluable that you daily combine the execution of responsible service duties with the transmission of your work experience to young officers. And not only to the young ones, either. The glorious veterans must share the experience they have accumulated also with the older officers. It is not just a matter of reading lectures or delivering reports. The main thing is friendly conversation. This must be done without fail insofar as each year we are left with fewer living bearers of invaluable combat experience. We must instruct our officer cadres in the skill of firmly leading units and subunits, guiding the activity of party and Komsomol organizations, and constantly relying upon them.

I would like to add something else. As true patriots, you are justly proud of the fact that you have never questioned the location of your posting or the position you have occupied. Almost all of us have had to serve, and serve conscientiously, in the most isolated regions, under the most difficult conditions, in the most demanding sectors.

You cannot fail to remember with great warmth and love your combat helpmates who loyally shared with you all the complexities of military service, created healthy family and living conditions, and helped you devote all your creative energies to the cause of the country's defense.

Develop the traditional characteristic of the Soviet officer corps -- to serve where most needed by the motherland -- among the present generation of military cadres!

It is you, comrades, who will largely determine what the young commanders, political workers, engineers, and technicians are like today, what they will be like tomorrow, how they will accumulate the experience of the older generations of Soviet soldiers, and how they will enrich and augment it in practice. Your great and rewarding labor deserves the highest assessment!

Comrades! Present in this hall are war veterans representing the creative unions and organizations in literature and the arts. The Soviet Armed Forces are deeply grateful to you, masters of culture, for the fact that your creations truthfully and impressively recreate the image of the Soviet soldier whom V.I. Lenin figuratively called the "man with a rifle." Your stories and poems, plays and pictures, music and movies about the Civil and the Great Patriotic Wars and about today's daily life in the Army and the Navy are, as it were, lessons of ardent love for the motherland, boundless devotion to socialism, and heroism in battles against the enemies.

Addressing you, dear comrades, we say that today we simply cannot imagine the combat life and military labor of the Army and Navy servicemen without your active participation and without the mighty weapon represented by works of literature and the arts.

The military-patriotic theme is inexhaustible. There are still things to be said about the Civil War, and even more so about the Great Patriotic War. In regard to the heroism of today's Soviet Armed Forces, almost insultingly little has been said so far. And yet today's serviceman, be he a soldier or an officer, is a worthy heir of the combat glory of his fathers and grandfathers and continuer of their heroic traditions.

Allow me to express the confidence that the recognized masters of literature and the arts and the talented creative young people will pay greater attention to the military-patriotic theme and treat it as an important and vitally necessary subject.

In concluding my speech, I particularly want to emphasize that the activity of veterans -- those who are still serving in the Army or Navy, those who are working in various sectors of communist building, and those who are enjoying a deserved rest -- requires constant attention and support.

We in the Army and the Navy regard as an action program Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's instruction that veterans must not be forgotten in the hubbub of life. An attentive attitude toward them, respect, sympathy, and assistance are one manifestation of the fulfillment of Lenin's behests. We must always remember that veterans are our golden treasury, that they are people of whom the entire country and the whole Soviet people are proud.

Dear Comrades!

Allow me once more to thank you, and through you all veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces, for your active and fruitful work for the benefit of the party, the people, and the Armed Forces. Allow me to wish you good health, happiness, and new successes in consolidating the might of our beloved motherland!

All the best, dear comrades!

Report on Meeting

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[Unattributed report: "Example of Selfless Service to the Motherland. Meeting at the USSR Defense Ministry With Veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces"]

[Excerpt] Party and labor veterans, Army and Navy veterans -- people who have made a weighty personal contribution to the nationwide cause of building socialism and communism and of its armed defense -- are invariably surrounded with profound respect and honor among our people.

Veterans are living bearers of the glorious revolutionary, labor, and combat traditions of the party, the people, and the Armed Forces. It is a task of great importance to enhance their role in all spheres of the life of the country, the Army, and the Navy and to use their great experience of life and their political and combat experience in the interests of further strengthening the Soviet state's economic and defense might and eduating young people in the spirit of loyalty to communist ideals and infinite devotion to the socialist motherland.

A meeting of the leadership of the USSR Ministry of Defense with veterans of the Armed Forces took place in the Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army in Moscow 14 December. Participating in it were Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union N. V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A, Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; N.I. Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; USSR deputy defense ministers and other military leaders.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, opened the meeting with an introductory speech.

Tested, tempered servicemen -- those who defended the beloved motherland's honor and freedom in the terrible years of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars and who even now are making a weighty contribution to enhancing the combat might and the combat readiness of the Soviet Army and Navy -- have gathered in this hall, he said.

Here, too, are those who are working actively in the national economy, strengthening the country's economic and defense potential, participating in the education of young people and in their preparation for Army and Navy service, and performing great social work.

We have invited here the leaders of the Soviet War Veterans Committee and of its local sections. They are making a great contribution to propagandizing the Armed Forces' combat traditions and to the military-patriotic education of young people and the entire Soviet people.

It is with a sense of profound satisfaction that I fulfill the honorable assignment of conveying to you, comrade veterans, communist combat greetings from Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chairman of the USSR Defense Council. Yuriy Vladimirovich is a true Leninist and was an active participant in the Great Patriotic War. In his multifaceted, responsible activity in leading the party and the state he devotes unremitting attention to the further enhancement of the country's defense capability and Army and Navy combat readiness.

Yuriy Vladimirovich asked [me] to convey to you wishes for good health and happiness. He expressed confidence that every one of you will continue to make a worthy contribution to the socialist homeland's defense and take an active part in work to educate Armed Forces personnel and all Soviet people, particularly our young people, in the splendid traditions of the party, the people, the Army, and the Navy.

We have gathered to consider how to make the best use of your experience to shape in young people the necessary moral-political and combat qualities, and active life stance, and moral maturity and to foster in them high responsibility, a developed sense of duty to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, and readiness to defend the socialist homeland.

Our talk presupposes an ardent interest and frankness in discussing problems of improving work with young people and preparing them for service in the Armed Forces. And there are many questions for such a talk. I believe it will be interesting, useful, and principled in a party-minded way.

Hero of the Soviet Union and hero of Socialist Labor Army General I. M. Tretyak, commander of the Far Eastern Military District, took the floor. He expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Ministry of Defense, and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate for their constant attention to veterans. Our meeting, the speaker said, is a great event in Army and Navy life. I do not doubt that it will elicit a lively response in the heart of every veteran and every young serviceman and will demonstrate once again the indissoluble connection between all generations of the motherland's defenders and the continuity of their glorious deeds, which are so highly valued among the people.

Army General I. M. Tretyak went on to describe how veterans live and work in the Far Eastern Military District, what part they take in the military-patriotic education of young people, and how their political, life, and combat experience and rich military knowledge are placed at the service of further enhancing the combat readiness of subunits and units.

Like all the Armed Forces, the speaker pointed out, the Far Eastern Military District has a splendid intake every year. Young people with good general educational training join the combat ranks of the motherland's defenders. At the same time, I would like them to familiarize themselves more quickly with the conditions of military service, which are new to them. And Army and Navy veterans are called upon to use their combat experience and their knowledge to help young people to more quickly join the ranks of the country's skilled, armed defenders who possess knowledge of military matters. From whom, if not from veterans, can young men obtain true and objective ideas about the nature of a soldiers' labor and about the sanctity of servicemen's duty and inviolable loyalty to the military oath even before being drafted into the Army.

In our view, Army General I. M. Tretyak continued, primary military training in schools and vocational and technical schools needs improving. I believe that insufficient works are published which shed light on the experience of combat operations of tactical-level subunits and units -- company, battalion, and regiment. The troops are in great need of such literature.

As military people, we realize what a threat to the Soviet state's security is posed by the developments in the present international situation and what responsibility is entrusted to us for realizing the measures spoken of in Yu. V. Andropov's statement. We fully approve these measures and will do everything to reliably ensure the security of our country and its allies.

Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Aviation S. I. Rudenko, military inspector and adviser to the USSR Defense Ministry Inspector-General Group, spoke. The CPSU Central Committee plenum, he said, assessed Soviet young people highly. Loyal to communist ideals and revolutionary traditions, they are working selflessly on the foremost frontiers of the 11th 5-year Plan. As a whole the young servicemen are serving well. They are persistently mastering modern equipment and, when the fatherland requires, are honorably fulfilling their international duty and performing exploits worthy of their fathers' glory.

At the same time the unprecedented scale and complexity of the tasks now facing the party and people require the further improvement of the education of Soviet people, especially the younger generation. The need to step up this work stems also from the sharp aggravation of the international situation.

The ideological tempering of young people and all Soviet people and their education in a spirit of high political vigilance and uncompromising struggle against an ideology hostile to us are gaining particular topicality today. Here too the veterans can and must do a lot.

Marshal of Aviation S. I. Rudenko spoke in his speech of the large amount of socio-political and military-patriotic work with young people performed by the marshals, generals, and admirals of the USSR Defense Ministry Inspector-General Group.

In connection with the need to step up young people's education in the traditions of the party and people and the Armed Forces, Marshal of Aviation S.I. Rudenko suggested thinking about instituting a Komsomol Central Committee periodical publication on questions of young people's military-patriotic education and the propaganda of revolutionary, labor, and combat traditions aimed at both veterans and young people -- a sociopolitical journal entitled ESTAFETA POKOLENIY [CONTINUITY OF GENERATIONS] which by its title asserts loyalty to the heroic traditions of the party and people. The speaker also suggested thinking about how best to organize work with young people who have served in the Army and become reserve servicemen.

With all our hearts, Marshal of Aviation S.I. Rudenko said in conclusion, we express cordial thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the Defense Ministry, and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate for the great attention which they pay to us veterans of the Armed Forces and we assure them that each of us will labor still more fruitfully for the benefit of our beloved motherland and the consolidation of its combat might.

The meeting's participants were addressed by Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel General P.A. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Strategic Missile Forces. We have gathered here, he stressed, at an extremely perturbing time. The enemies of socialism have embarked on open preparation to unleash a new war against the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries.

Under these conditions the CPSU and its Central Committee, persistently and consistently seeking to normalize the situation in the world arena, are doing everything necessary to consolidate the country's defense capability. We Army communists see our main task as being to maintain the troops' combat readiness at a level according with present-day requirements.

The missile troops, the speaker continued, are indestructibly rallied around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. The political and moral state of the personnel is strong and their combat skill is high. I can report that all our units and formations are ready for combat and can fulfill combat tasks at any moment, under the conditions of any situation.

Great credit in educating today's missile troops goes to the veterans of the Armed Forces, the Civil War, and Great Patriotic War. By their selfless, self-sacrificing work and personal example of high responsibility for the matter in hand, they are actively helping to ensure that young people in the Army not only assimilate the glorious revolutionary, labor, and combat traditions but also worthily augment them in daily martial labor.

We can rely on our young people in everything. But lofty civic, patriotic, and combat qualities do not come of themselves. They constantly require improvement and ever new efforts from commanders, political organs, party organizations, party, labor and Armed Forces veterans, and cultural figures.

Our ideological adversaries are trying to influence young people's spiritual world. They are pouring out torrents of lies on our country and distorting historical truth. The importance of the heroic history of the Communist Party and the Soviet people increases more than ever in the struggle for the young people's minds and hearts. The propaganda of the glorious path of struggle and victories traveled by Lenin's party and the socialist motherland must take a leading place in young people's political education and formation. We veterans must be more vigorous in bringing the party's living word from the witnesses to and participants in very important events in the Soviet state's history to the masses of young people and we must raise them to new labor and martial achievements for our great motherland.

The next speech was delivered by Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel General A.S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee. We see our meeting, he said, as an expression of the attention and concern displayed for war veterans. This instills new strength, and produces a great charge of energy in the work and life of every Soviet war veteran.

The speaker described the Soviet War Veterans Committee's international relations and the veterans' tireless participation in the struggle for peace.

Our county, Col Gen A.S. Zheltov continued, is marching toward the 40th anniversary of victory. The youngest war veteran is now nearly 60 years old. But the veterans still stand in formation. About half of them are continuing to work in the national economy. The overwhelming majority are taking an active part in social activity, young people's military-patriotic education, and the formation in young people of a sense of responsibility for the destiny of the socialist motherland and of readiness to defend it. Thousands of people who graduated from the combat university of struggle and victories in the Great Patriotic War are taking part in this work.

Our veterans are ardent propagandists of Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland, the heroic history of the Soviet Armed Forces, the exploits of our servicemen, and the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums.

The speaker noted that the Soviet War Veterans Committee is seeking additional measures to activate young people's heroic and patriotic education. The opportunities and reserves for improving this work are still far from exhausted. We must strengthen the ties of the committee sections and councils of war veterans from the same regiment with the commanders, political workers, and political organs of units and formations.

Hero of the Soviet Union and Admiral of the Fleet G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, described in his speech one of the directions of veterans' activity -- their participation in DOSAAF work. There are 350,000 DOSAAF primary organizations at enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and the country's educational establishments, he said. Most of them are headed by war and labor veterans and veterans of the Armed Forces.

At present almost one-third of draftees have been trained in DOSAAF training organizations in specialities needed in both the Armed Forces and work in the national economy. The training and education of future soldiers are conducted principally (up to 60 percent of personnel) by reserve or retired officers, reserve sergeants and petty officers with experience of the Great Patriotic War or of long service in the forces.

One of the directions of our work is to train physically strong and hardy young people capable of shouldering great commitments. This is helped by the broad development of mass technical and applied military types of sports within the defense society.

The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, the speaker went on to note, appreciates that we do not successfully resolve all questions and that we still have shortcomings and large reserves. The training base in eastern Siberia and the Far East, for example, is still insufficiently developed. A number of organizations have poor results in youth training, mainly because of shortcomings in their material and technical base.

Hero of the Soviet Union Major S.P. Kozlov, student at the M.V. Frunze Military Academy, spoke on behalf of the younger generation of the motherland's armed defenders. Our dear veteran mentors, he said, you are always welcome guests in units, ships, and educational establishments. Soviet soldiers look forward to their meetings with you. Especially, now, when the 40th anniversary of the Great Patriotic War victory is approaching. Your living words of heroism and feats in battle and your example of selfless service to the people and to the party cause invariably call upon the soldiers of the Armed Forces to augment the combat glory of the motherland's defenders, to execute with honor and dignity their military duty, and to devote all their strength and all the ardor of their souls to enhancing vigilance and combat readiness.

We assure you, comrade defense minister, and you, comrade veterans, that the young generation of the motherland's defenders unwaveringly and consistently obey Lenin's behest, which today has been embodied in the slogan for the socialist competition between the servicemen of the Army and the Navy: "Be on guard and constantly ready to defend the gains of socialism!" Educated in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the glorious traditions of the party, the people, and the Soviet Armed Forces, and your combat experience, we will do everything to prove worthy of your great feats and the trust of the Soviet people.

Then, warmly greeted by those present, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, delivered a speech.

The participants in the meeting approved with great enthusiasm a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In it they gave their assurances that they will devote all their strength, knowledge, and experience to the cause of further strengthening the motherland's defense might, enhancing the combat readiness of the Army and Navy, and educating the younger generation of Soviet people in the spirit of patriotism, proletarian internationalism, and readiness for armed defense of the socialist fatherland.